Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897. No. 10.

PURSES.

OVER FIFTY DIFFERENT KINDS OF THE

Newest Sterling Silver Mounted Leather Purses.

ALL KINDS, COLORS AND PRICES.

THEY ARE THE BEST GOODS FOR THE MONEY YET SHOWN IN B.C.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

Saturday, Sept. 18

Fall Mantle Opening

and following week will be special show days in our Cloak Dept., where the finest stock of new season goods ever shown in Victoria may be inspected.

For Autumn and Winter Capes, Mantles, Jackets and Waterproofs don't miss this invitation to call early at

The Westside.

BRISTOL AND EUGENE....

Where is the BRITISH PACIFIC? The all Canadian TELEGRAPH CREEK route. The BOARD OF TRADE. Get a move on. Our route Q.S.S.P. is the favorite; all land. No customs house to beat. No pack animals in the mire. No dog sledge. No 100 pounds on your back. We fix them all and guarantee delivery.

DO YOU WANT TO WASH?

Ross' Bar Soap is the largest and best 5c. bar sold

Mikado 20c. Bar, 3 for	50c.
Electric Tar	60c.
ean Toilet Box, 3 Cakes	10c.
Cucumber Toilet Box, 3 Cakes	15c.
Jasmin Toilet Box, 3 Cakes	15c.
Oat Meal Toilet Box, 3 Cakes	25c.
White Rose Toilet Box, 3 Cakes	25c.
Rose Toilet Box, 6 Cakes	25c

Agents for Morgan Oysters, in tin and shell.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

STEARNS BICYCLES

BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we will sell at very low price.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.,

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

Great Removal Sale

A Clean Sweep.

Of all our Summer Shoes

And odd lines before removing to our new store, the one lately occupied by Davidson Bros., Five Sisters Block.

ONLY TEN DAYS.

H. BAKER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND to-day on Gorge Road, a lady's purse containing a sum of money. Apply to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken. se17-1t

WANTED—A respectable young girl as nurse. Apply 11 Bellot street, in the morning or after 6 p.m. sep16-tf

THE FIRST B. C. Society of Spiritualists will give a dance in A.O.U.W. Hall on Wednesday evening, September 22nd. Tickets 50c., including supper. se16-6t

GIRL WANTED—A general house servant; must be able to cook. Apply to Mrs. Templeman, No. 6 Simcoe street.

SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street. se15

WINCHESTER RIFLES and ammunition of all kinds, suitable for the Klondyke and sportsmen, at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

GROUSE, ETC., will shortly be in season. Get your guns and ammunition from Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street, agents for Dupont's celebrated smokeless and black gunpowders.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe jul6-3m

$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Goepel & Co, 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83.

Coal & Wood. BAKER & COLSTON (LATE G. GAWLEY & CO.) Wharf and office, Bellevilleet., James Bay.

Double Screened Alexandra Coal. . . $5 00 ton.
Do. Sack or Lump, Wellington 6.00 ton.
First Quality Dry Cordwood. . . . . 3.25 cord

Full weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gawley & Co., No. 407.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

300 M. feet first-class Rough Lumber, all kinds at $4.00 per M. cash.

Chemainus Lumber Yard, Laurel Point.

KERR'S SCHEME NOT ENTERTAINED

The Government Not Likely to Accept His Kind Offer of Help in the Yukon.

An Increase of Five Million Dollars in Trade as Compared With Last Season.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—G. E. Casey, M.P., who is here, says that the scheme of himself and Mr. Kerr for sending a colony to Clondyke has been misrepresented. What the company wants is to develop alternate claims on shares with the government, and not to get a selection of claims. For this the government would have the aid of a volunteer force in case of trouble. The government, however, apprehend no trouble, but if it should arise, they are ready for an emergency. If the present detachment of Mounted Police are not sufficient to protect miners from lawlessness, then more will be sent. It is not likely that the government will entertain this proposition. Those who are pushing the scheme are Messrs. Sutherland, M.P.; Tisdale, M.P.; Hon. J. M. Gibson, Toronto; Hon. Macmillan, provincial secretary, Winnipeg; Lt.-Col. Otter, and Casey, M.P.

The trade figures for the month of August will appear in to-morrow's Gazette. Imports for the month show an increase of value of $462,370, but a decrease of duty of $124,790. There are, however, no returns from Vancouver for either July or August in this year, and when they are received the decrease will only be about $70,000. There was an increase in exports for August last of over half a million dollars. The total for the last two months has increased by nearly five million over the same two months last year.

Financial returns for July and August last will appear in to-morrow's Official Gazette. The revenue was $5,134,000, compared with $5,720,000 for the same period last year. Expenditure was $3,607,000, against $3,268,000 in 1896. The increased expenditure is accounted for by the fact that there was no supply bill last year until September, and the expenditure for these months was largely confined to salaries and fixed charges.

Messrs. Cartwright, Mowat, Joly, Scott and Davies returned to the city at noon to-day.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A baby is a little pink bunch of yell.

The more I think about getting married the oftener I make up my mind not to.

If some folks were the devil on a visit to heaven they would get awfully homesick.

A woman loves her husband for her children; a man loves his children for his wife.

Every man reflects a lot about women, but the married men's reflections are generally not fit to print.

Just because a man won't cheat a street car company out of a nickel is no sign that he won't lie about the amount of money his vacation has cost him.

A ROAR FROM THE THUNDERER

London Times Very Much Displeased at the Action of the Bank of England re Silver.

The Bank's Offer Can Only Encourage Illusory Hopes—The Situation in Mexico.

London, Sept. 17.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the letter read yesterday by the governor of the Bank of England at the semi-annual meeting of the bank, says:

"As the same influences have been at work in France as here in relation to the currency, the re-opening of the French mints is, perhaps, within the limits of possibility, though we doubt whether the action of the Bank of England will in any case be a determining factor.

"The second condition which the bank imposes in reference to the price of silver is obviously more important, as an immense responsibility would rest upon the bank officials, who must exercise the right to decide what is to be regarded as to a satisfactory price for silver."

The editorial proceeds to protest strongly against the policy of the bank in having consented to commit itself, though even thus limited and safeguarded.

Repeating arguments used in former articles, the Times says:

"We cannot assume that the admission of silver to the reserve will not detract from the bank's prestige abroad. It would be a very objectionable course and not at all justified by the negotiations of the ministry with the American commissioners and the French government."

Taking credit for having practically killed the plan, the editorial concludes with a warning that the campaign be continued.

"Leading French statesmen are not wholly disinclined to re-open the mints; while a vigorous attempt is being made to induce India to adopt the same course. This should not be done without serious consideration. In any case, free coinage by France, India and the United States would not justify the Bank of England in regarding silver as good as gold for reserve. Therefore, the bank's offer can only encourage illusory hopes, and the sooner they are allowed to lapse into oblivion the better for all concerned."

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

City of Mexico, Sept. 17.—President Diaz opened congress last evening, reading the semi-annual message covering the period since April. Referring to the decline in silver affecting the finances of Mexico, the president said it demanded the serious attention of the government, but he did not consider the situation a reason for serious alarm.

CIRCASSIA SIGHTED.

Overdue Anchor Liner is Towing Into Queenstown.

Queenstown, Sept. 17.—The overdue Anchor line steamer Circassia, which left New York on August 28 for Glasgow, and which should have reached port on Thursday, Sept. 9th, was sighted this morning off Kinsale Head in tow of the British steamer Memnon, Capt. Bates, from Montreal, Sept. 3, for Avonmouth.

WAR AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

Police in Brussels Have Their Hands Full With Suspects.

Brussels, Sept. 17.—Subsequent to the expulsion from the city yesterday of Louise Michel, the notorious French anarchist, and two companions, Charlotte Fauville and Erouson Loux, the police arrested fifteen persons suspected of being anarchists. The police also dispersed several bands who were parading the streets shouting and cheering for anarchy. Some of these bands were marching in the direction of the Spanish embassy when dispersed by the authorities.

WAS IT ANDREE?

Inhabitants of Arctic Russia Saw a Balloon in July.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—A telegraphic message received here from Krasnoyarsk, in the interior of Siberia, says that on September 14th, at 11 p.m., the inhabitants of the village of Antzifiroskkoje, in the district of Veniseisk, in Arctic Russia, saw a balloon, which is believed to be that of Prof. Andree, the Swedish aeronaut, who left the island of Tromsoe shortly before 2:30 p.m., July 11th, in an attempt to cross the polar region. The balloon, it is added, was in sight for five minutes.

PURE WHITE OTTER SKIN.

Valuable Prize Secured in the Arctic by the Schooner Rattler.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—The hunting schooner Rattler arrived from the Arctic, having secured 26 sea otter skins and 193 fur seals. Captain Neilson declares that the otter is becoming scarce. He got one skin that is entirely white, the first one ever taken, according to the hunters. The conventional color of the sea otter is black, the skins being here and there dappled with silver. All commanded the highest price. This pure white skin is expected to bring from $700 to $1,000, the highest price on record.

—Down Comforters, Down Cushions, and a nice stock of Fancy Bureau Covers, Sideboard Cloths, etc., at Weilers. *

REBELS GAINING GROUND.

Cuban Insurgents Are Confident of an Ultimate Victory.

New York, Sept. 17.—A special to the Herald from Havana says:

The Cuban army is not counting upon any action the United States government may take towards ending the war. The rebels are prepared to fight it out on their own account. In Pinar del Rio the insurgents have a fighting force of three thousand men, who are well armed, but in a bad way for clothing and supplies. During the last week the Cubans have attacked and captured the town of Candelaria, on the Western railroad. In Havana province there are at least five thousand men under Castillo. They are now well supplied with winter clothing and prepared for an aggressive campaign.

General Gomez is in this province, and has captured the town of Placetas. East Jucar-Moron, the trocha country, is practically at the mercy of the rebels. Calixto Garcia's recent victories have already been recounted.

FAMINE, FEVER AND HARDSHIP

Federal Authorities Officially Advised of the Terrible Situation at Dawson City.

Three Thousand Must Pass the Winter in Tents—Supplies Are Already Sold.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Two mails direct from the Yukon, one coming by St. Michaels and the other by the more direct overland route to Dyea, are now to hand. Both contain the same intelligence that famine, fever and hardship are the rule at Dawson, that 3,000 people will have no shelter other than tents to pass the rigor of an Arctic winter, and that supplies are already all sold.

An effort will be made as early as possible to place stores at different points along the route from Lake Tagish to Dawson by means of dog trains.

It is feared that the administrator's party will have in some instances to winter at these posts, and certainly they will have to foot every step on snow shoes.

A BIG CONSPIRACY.

Gigantic Smuggling Scheme Unearthed on Puget Sound.

Seattle, Sept. 17.—Six letters produced in evidence in the preliminary hearing of Yee Gee, a Chinese interpreter employed by Collector J. C. Saunders at Port Townsend in examination of Chinese "merchants," tended to show the existence of a big conspiracy for the unlawful entry of Chinese into the United States. The ring was apparently backed by unlimited money. The price Gee paid for landing the men ranged from $150 to $200 each. The authorities seem to have evidence showing that nearly a thousand Chinese have been fraudulently landed.

SLOCAN RIVER ROAD.

The Locomotives Will Soon Whistle in the Lake City.

Slocan City, B.C., Sept. 10.—While little noise has been made of late about the Slocan River railway branch line, the large forces of men at work by Ponpore, McVeight & Co. and J. G. McLean & Co., the contracting firms in charge, have made a large hole in the work now remaining to be done to finish the line.

Already three or four miles of rails have been laid on the south end of the line, and one of the Canadian Pacific locomotives from the Nelson-Robson branch is in use there at that work. The grading on the south half is nearly completed, and three weeks' more good weather will probably see the end of it.

On the north half—17 miles—for several miles out of this city the grading is finished, and the steam pile driving engine has been at work in the marshy places for several weeks. By the last of this month this firm of contractors also figure on seeing the end in sight.

In this city the Canadian Pacific people build their permanent terminal improvements, and the lake front now presents a much more ship-shape appearance. Work on the commodious freight station and section house has been finished, and the construction of the large and convenient passenger station will soon commence, according to Chief Engineer C. E. Perry. Pile driving has continued all summer, the result being a 900 foot incline wharf, and ample side and switching tracks, as well as shunting slips. All of the winter business of the Columbia river route will be handled via Slocan Lake, and the steamer Slocan will then give a double daily service.

AMERICAN BRIEFS.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 17.—A message came to headquarters at nearly two o'clock this morning that at Cranberry a body of strikers was breaking into the powder house of Edward Turnbach. A request was made for a detachment of troops. There is a night watchman at the powder house and one deputy sheriff.

LAURIER'S VOICE ROUSES CANADA

Stirring Speech by the Great Liberal Leader at a Banquet in Montreal.

Canada's New Position Among the World's Nations and Her Glorious Future.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—The following are extracts from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech last night:

"I was in the land of my ancestors when the telegraph wires flashed the news that Great Britain had denounced the treaties which she has maintained for twenty years and more with Germany and Belgium. What was Canada before that day on the continent of Europe? What was it in France, in Germany and everywhere else? Simply a name, a blotch on the map, and nothing more. But when the day came that at the instance of Canada, Britain, a great nation, had denounced her treaties with Germany and Belgium and signified to the German zollverein and the Belgian kingdom that twelve months hence these treaties would cease—on that day I felt proud to be a citizen of Canada, because on that day my dreams were realized, and Canada became a factor among the nations of the earth. Let me say what is equally true, that though we are a nation, we still form part of the great British empire. Let me utter this—I speak not my sentiments alone, but the sentiments of you all—this last concession of colonial liberty has touch in the hearts of everyone of us, followed by the strengthening of the bond of imperial unity."

Sir Wilfrid then proceeded to speak of the various evidences that the dawn of a new day had opened on Canada, and that for the first time, perhaps, as never before, there is a consciousness in our people of their own strength. Proceeding in the same strain, the premier referred to the United States.

He said: "The American republic today has no more land to offer Europe, but we have in Canada countless millions of the best and most fertile soil to offer, not only to European immigration, but to American immigration as well.

"For many years and generations the American republic has taken from us some of the best blood and sinew and muscle of Canada. I think the day is not far distant when this state of things can be reversed and when we can have on our soil some of the best blood and muscle and sinews of the American nation.

"I foresee that the day is not far distant when American immigrants will come into our Northwest to till our soil. We will teach them to sing "God Save the Queen," and to become Canadian citizens."

Speaking of tariff matters Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the great object of Canada was to find markets abroad for agricultural products that went across the Atlantic and that being so, one of the great problems to be solved was to procure cheap transportation.

For the last twenty years, it seemed to him, Canadians had been shouting "Canada for Canadians" and living in a fool's paradise. They had spent one hundred millions in opening up the Northwest and had met with less success than they anticipated, but still with some. How much of the grain of the Northwest would go under the present conditions from Canadian ports? Not one-tenth, he thought. The result of this vast expenditure had been to build up American harbors instead of building up the great St. Lawrence route, which was destined, he said, to eventually carry not alone our own products but 90 per cent. of American products as well.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in speaking briefly after Sir Wilfrid, referred to the fact that for the year ending June 30, Canadian exports were $17,000,000 greater than the year before.

Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, Minister Scott and others were also present.

TRIED TO KILL DIAZ.

An Attempt on the Life of Mexico's President.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "An attempt to assassinate President Diaz was made to-day."

The assailant was a supposed Italian named Arrayo. There was a general review of troops in the city to-day. Just before the review President Diaz, in company with the minister of war, was passing through a public park, when suddenly a foreigner sprang from behind a bush with a poinard and made a lunge at the president. The minister of war instantly seized the assailant, threw him to the ground and held him. The police came to the scene and placed the would-be assassin under arrest.

FORTY PERSONS DROWNED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—Two steamers, the Tsarevitch and Malpiteka, collided today in the Volga, near Astrakhan. The former sank. Her passengers were panic stricken and jumped into the river. Many reached shore, but 40 were drowned.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—It is expected that D. L. Moody, the well-known evangelist, will visit here the middle of next month.

BEHRING SEA COMMISSION

Sir Chas. H. Tupper Concludes—Hon. Frederick Peters Again Has the Floor.

Canadian Counsel Have Some Odds and Ends to Finish Up Before the Americans Begin.

Halifax, Sept. 10.—The Behring Sea claims commission met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and Sir C. H. Tupper resumed his address. There was again a large attendance of spectators, many visitors to the city being present.

Sir Hibbert addressed himself to a further discussion of the Virginius case. He challenged the correctness of the construction put upon that case in the United States argument, and went through the authorities bearing on it. He read correspondence from the United States secretary of state as to whether the Virginius had the right to carry her flag as against the United States, and whether she was a regularly documented American ship. Spain had paid $80,000 to the United States as indemnity for the relief of families and persons of the ship's company and passengers of the Virginius.

Sir Hibbert then laid before the commission the complete report of the Costa Rica packet case, as laid on the table of the British house of parliament. F. de Martens, the arbitrator appointed by the Czar of Russia, decided that on the high seas even merchant vessels constitute detached portions of the territory of the state whose flag they bear, and consequently are only justiciable by their respective national authorities for acts committed on the high seas.

Mr. Dickinson remarked that he did not think that the point was clearly made why the indemnity in the Virginius case was paid. It was not paid for the seizure of the vessel, but on account of the murder and massacre at San Diego de Cuba.

Sir Hibbert said he regretted that Mr. Dickinson had not made his interruption before he left the case of the Virginius. Sir Hibbert challenged the statement in the United States argument that Spain had adduced the proof that she had the right to search the United States flag. These facts stood out boldly from the papers that where a vessel had put to sea carrying the United States flag fraudulently, and even though in a mission belligerent to Spain, the right to touch that vessel in time of peace was in the United States alone. Fraud, or no fraud, the right to touch that ship in time of peace rested solely in the United States. Spain had paid the $80,000 indemnity for her interference with the ship, and the United States flag was considered good protection for everyone on board.

Sir Hibbert referred to the protection afforded to seamen on board ships as to their personal rights. Webster said that in every regularly documented American merchant vessel the crew who navigate it will find their protection in the flag which is over them.

Sir Hibbert vigorously criticized the conduct of the United States government in connection with these claims. The United States had referred to the case of the Jones in extenuation of their delay, but a reference to that award showed that the delay was assigned as a reason for increasing the damages. It was not necessary to press upon the commission any offensive language, but the wrong done to the claimants was an intended wrong, and done with the most injurious purpose. The United States wanted to preserve the seal fisheries. He submitted that he was not only entitled, but it was his bounden duty to press upon the commission that the United States did not deal with these claims with promptness and speediness. There was unmistakable, indisputable evidence that Mr. Bayard, secretary of state, had not been properly advised. The officers of the United States government did not deal with these matters as promptly as they should have done, and for this delay and neglect Great Britain claimed that the United States government was responsible. Not only had there been delay, but the United States had not given notice of the seizures as they had promised to do.

Judge Putnam asked for authority in international law that proceeding without notice was relevant to the case in point.

Sir Hibbert referred to the argument of Mr. Phelps at Paris, who seemed to appreciate the force of Great Britain's contention. He had contended that the United States statute was notice to all the world, but that contention did not prevail after the Paris award. Further, there was a promise given by the acting secretary of state that notice would be given.

On resuming after lunch Sir Hibbert read from an advance report of a judgment by Lord Hannen in the case of the City of Rome, and referred to other cases to support the claim of Great Britain to damages for loss of prospective catch. He said that the object of the United States was not merely to prevent Canadian vessels taking seals in Behring Sea, but to complete arrangements for their own vessels to take nearly 100,000 seals in the Pribyloff islands.

In conclusion, he said he had supported his argument mainly by authorities drawn from the United States, and he thought it fitting to close his remarks with the following words adapted from the address of Mr. Phelps, the American counsel at Paris: "It is, sirs, with a confidence predicated upon the justice of the British case, inspired by the high character of the tribunal these nations have been fortunate enough to bring together, and strengthened by the anxious solicitude every member of it has shown through this long and wearisome discussion to reach a right conclusion—that the British government submits this case to your consideration."

This completed the general argument on behalf of Great Britain, which has lasted nearly three weeks. According to the arrangement made, the British counsel were next to deal with the claims of the seized vessels in detail.

Hon. Frederick Peters took up the case of the Carolena first, contending that the items of that claim were not extravagant, and were supported by vouchers duly presented to the commission. The expenses had to be incurred by reason of the seizures. In this case the United States charged that the Carolena was partly owned by a citizen of the United States named Beckwith. But in this particular case, there could be no intention of defrauding the United States because the vessel was purchased in 1885, before the question was raised at all. Further, she was not purchased for the Behring Sea trade, so there could be no intention of defrauding the United States law. The evidence, he contended, showed that Beckwith had nothing more than a mortgage. As to the prospective catch of the year 1887, the owners expected that the vessel would be returned to them, and that they would be allowed to pursue their industry.

Mr. Peters then referred to the cases of the Onward and Triumph, disposing of shortly a number of objections raised by the United States.

The commission then adjourned at 4.30 o'clock.

ANNOYED BY WOMEN.

They Force Miners to Stop Work—Used Pokers and Rolling Pins.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 16.—Two hundred and fifty women made more trouble this morning than 1,000 striking miners have caused since last Friday's shooting. They were foreign women of McDoo and Andenreid districts. Armed with clubs, rolling-pins and pokers, they invaded the washeries, which have hitherto been working, and forced 300 men to quit work. The men offered no resistance. The strike may now be said to be general, as there is not a colliery of importance in operation.

RETRIBUTION SURE TO COME.

The Indiana Lynchers Will Have an Awful Reckoning.

Versailles, Ind., Sept. 16.—The people of Versailles are still dazed more than ever by the horror of the tragedy of Tuesday night. No other subject is discussed except speculation as to the probability of action being taken as to the arrest and punishment of the participants in the mob.

All agree that the plan was deliberately laid. It is generally conceded that the organizers were Osgood men, though no one can be found who recognized any of them.

Peter Hostetter, who gave the information to the sheriff about the burglary, has taken alarm at the threats of friends of the victims and has disappeared.

An Osgood, Ind., special says: There will be an awful reckoning for the slaughter of the five men in Versailles jail. The victims have many relatives and friends who have determined somebody must suffer for the wholesale lynching.

INVESTIGATED DAWSON CITY.

Says the Sanitary Conditions Are Prejudicial to Health.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—John Sidney Webb, attorney at Washington for the Alaska Commercial Company, has made a visit to Dawson and the Clondyke mining district for the sole purpose of informing himself on the condition of living there, and in Alaska generally, in order that he may speak and act understandingly when matters affecting Alaska are discussed, and the questions as to the postal arrangements, schools, etc., are on the tapis.

"I have been around the coast route, as it is called, and up to Dawson," he said. "Dawson is low and flat and even in the height of summer the ground is frozen half a foot below the surface, and ice is encountered beneath the muck. Development of creeks was followed by washing down into the river Clondyke and thence into the Yukon above Dawson, of large quantities of filth and refuse by the very doors of the inhabitants of Dawson, and it is no wonder that there should be sickness and death.

In the little cemetery there lay no less than 20 victims of typhoid fever, and now the number no doubt has been increased considerably. The drinking water at Dawson is very bad and this adds to the sickness."

CANADIAN TRADE.

Merchants Doing an Improving Trade in Most Lines.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: "Nothing very special has developed in general trade conditions in Montreal within the week. The actual increase in the distribution of merchandise is gradual as yet, but the anticipated improvement will likely be all the more healthy, and the feeling of confidence in the future is certainly becoming more pronounced and general. Collections, as a whole, can hardly be called good as yet, but improvement in this direction is expected from different quarters, and fairly liberal remittances are calculated on for October and November. The money market is amply supplied with funds, and call money is still readily available at 3½ per cent. The business situation at Toronto is in good shape. Merchants are doing an improving trade in most lines and prices of leading merchandise are firm, with the tendency upwards. Naturally the store trade has fallen off since exhibition week, but travellers are out on the road and meeting with success. Orders of a sorting-up character are fair, and shipments of general goods are going forward. Trade for the season is ahead of that for several years and better feeling prevails in all lines. Payments are good and they are likely to continue so. Farmers are busy threshing, most of the time being given to wheat. There is a scarcity of coarse grains, such as oats and peas, and prices of these are especially firm. Offerings of wheat are liberal and with lower prices. The speculative fever in securities continues. Higher prices are recorded in many places, and the sentiment generally is bullish. Loan and land companies' issues are firm. Money is cheap, with call loans at Toronto quoted at 3½ to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange is weaker in sympathy with the New York market. Call loans are firmer, on Wall Street the demand for loans being exceptionally good. The Bank of England discount rate keeps at 5, while the open market rate continues at 2½ per cent. Failures for the week were forty, against thirty-four for the same week last year.

Before going on a sea-voyage or into the country, be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your valise. You may have occasion to thank us for this hint. To relieve constipation, biliousness, and nausea, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world. They are also easy to take.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE FEVER SCOURGE

Mississippi's State Capital Depopulated—The Business Houses Close Their Doors.

Yellow Fever Spreading Throughout the South and Alarm Prevails Everywhere.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 16.—The state capital is depopulated; business houses are closed; newspapers have suspended; seven cases of yellow fever are officially announced at its very door, with many suspected cases at various points; an embargo has been placed on railroads, and grave apprehensions exist that the dread disease has obtained a foothold in numerous parts of the state; wild alarm everywhere.

Such are the conditions existing in the middle, western and northern portions of the state. The worst fears of the medical fraternity and the public have been realized, and the prevailing disease at Edwards has been pronounced yellow fever.

The state board of health has laid a general embargo on travel, except out of the state, by means of an order promulgated yesterday afternoon and addressed to all the lines of transportation. Travel from infected places is absolutely barred.

STATE QUARANTINE ORDER.

Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 16.—The following order has been promulgated by the state board of health:

To all citizens of the state of Mississippi, railroad officials and other transportation lines and all newspapers:

On account of yellow fever at several places along the coast in this state and several cases of yellow fever at Edwards, Miss., and reported suspicious cases at various points throughout the state, until further orders by this board no persons will be allowed to get off trains or boats at any station or point in the state of Mississippi, and no freight, baggage, mail or express is to be handled by the railroads or other transportation companies from infected places.

Any person from non-infected communities, whose destination is beyond the state of Mississippi, will be allowed to board trains at all points not infected with yellow fever.

Train crews running to and from places that are not affected with yellow fever will be allowed to get off at the terminus.

SHOT GUNS TO ENFORCE ORDER.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 16.—It is stated that an expert has been ordered to Natchez, Miss., to investigate the case of Malcolm Cameron, who came from Edwards, and to competently isolate the case.

Yazoo City, Miss., has issued orders for a shotgun quarantine to be enforced. No trains are allowed to stop, except to exchange mails at the quarantine station. No passengers are allowed to leave the train at all, and all mail and express must be fumigated.

Guards, armed to the teeth, are placed all along the country boundaries, but in spite of these rigid rules, several have managed to get in, several coming managed to get in, some even coming from infected districts. Two drummers, who came Monday, were taken yesterday and put in quarantine.

The city officials have issued the following:

To the public: The four cases of fever prevailing at Edwards have officially been diagonised as yellow fever, and have been so regarded by our board of health since the death of Colonel Edwards.

We have maintained a strict quarantine against this point, as well as against all infected and suspicious points. We feel confident of our ability to keep the yellow fever out of Jackson, and will to-night put an absolute quarantine against all persons coming into our city from any point. In order to do this no health certificates will be honored from any one.

To those who contemplate leaving the city, we desire to say if you are expecting to go, go at once. To those who are going to stay, that we are going to leave nothing undone to keep the fever out, and, should it come, we pledge our word and honor to give notice of the very first suspicious case coming to our knowledge.

To our country people, we wish to say that in refusing to admit you into our city, we want it understood as done for our mutual good, for if we have the fever you will be exposed. If we do not have it, you will be protected.

Our doctors will be permitted to visit you in sickness, and arrangements will be perfected so you can come to our quarantine station and send in for groceries, medicines and the necessities of life.

To our citizens remaining in the city, we say frankly a curse is threatened; you are expected to do your duty and cooperate with the board of health, mayor and aldermen.

The regulations in regard to the staying off the streets after 9 o'clock will be rigidly enforced.

The fire alarm will tap three times at 9 o'clock, and all persons found on the streets will be held to a strict account.

If there are any persons here who are depending on being fed on free rations, we want to say to them frankly that there will be none issued. The farmers are clamoring for laborers, and we are determined that no loafers or idlers shall remain in the city. To this class we especially say you had better get out at once.

We again assure our people in our city that should fever break out we will see that speedy transportation to take them away will be provided, the Illinois Central road having promised, if necessary, to furnish a special train on a few hours' notice. (Signed)

RAMSAY WHARTON, Mayor.
W. F. TODD, Health Officer.
JAMES EWING, Chief of Police.

ST. LOUIS AROUSED.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—The health department has already taken what precaution it can against the invasion of the city by yellow fever. Measures are being taken to prevent the remaining in the city of visitors, who may have come in contact with the disease. The cooperation of the Southern railway has been secured, and the officials are aiding as best they can the department in its endeavor to keep St. Louis from the pestilence.

NEW ORLEANS FEELS BETTER.

New Orleans, Sept. 16.—It is not easy to find a physician who is prepared to hazard an opinion that New Orleans stands in immediate fear of an epidemic.

Millions of gallons of water have already been pumped through the streets, and with the general situation as much improved as it is, confidence is being strengthened.

Biloxi has now 49 cases of sickness. Of these, 19 are yellow fever, six are suspicious, and a diagonis as to 13 is reserved. There have been no deaths at Biloxi. At Touro there are some 200 people sick, and the utmost caution is being displayed, in order to prevent any possible spread of the disease.

NO NEW CASES IN MOBILE.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 16.—There were five new cases of yellow fever and one death in Scranton to-day. The Mobile board of health received reports to-day showing that there were no new cases of yellow fever, and no suspicious ones. The exodus of citizens to the surounding rural districts still continues.

REFUGEES POURING IN.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 16.—Yellow fever refugees poured into the city to-day. During the day three special cars of refugees came in from New Orleans and other infected points.

AUGUSTA QUARANTINED.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 16.—Augusta has quarantined against all yellow fever points and also against Atlanta.

EIGHT CASES AT EDWARDS.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 16.—Hon. J. I. Redfield, mayor of Edwards, telegraphed the Associated Press at 10 a.m. as follows:

"There are eight cases of yellow fever in town, three in the country; no deaths; all the patients are doing well."

THE FEVER INCREASES.

New Orleans, Sept. 16.—At 11 o'clock to-day the board of health officially declared a suspicious case of fever on St. Andrew's street of yellow fever. This makes a total of 19 cases to date.

A telegram from Biloxa says an Italian has died in the heart of the city, apparently from yellow fever.

It Saves The Croupy Children.

Seaview, Va.,—We have a splendid sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given —Kellum & Ourren.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Brown (reading programme)—Ten years are supposed to elapse between the third and fourth acts.

Jones—Come out and have something. I can't imagine ten years having elapsed during which I haven't had a drink!—Puck.

REMEDY FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.

Nothing equals Magic Liniment for the above. It relieves scalds and burns the minute applied. Saturate a flannel with Magic Liniment and apply to the painful parts. Magic Liniment should be in every home. 25 cents. By all druggists.

Young housekeeper—My good man, can't you find a more useful life than that of a tramp?

Tramp—We are useful, madam. Just think of the number of divorces we prevent by eating your housekeepers' pies.—Judge.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity."

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Charles Hayward,

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Farmers' Alliance.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the above society, for the election of officers, etc., will be held in the City Hall, New Westminster, at 10 a.m., on the 6th October, 1897, when a platform and plan of campaign will be arranged for the forthcoming Provincial Elections. All citizens are eligible for membership upon joining the society and paying a fee of fifty cents.

A public mass meeting will be held in the same place the following day at 1:30 p.m., when the Alliance Platform will be submitted to the people. The Premier and other members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition will address the meeting.

A large attendance from all parts of the Province is very desirable.

ROBERT M'BRIDE,
Secretary.

Eburne, B. C., 7th Sept., 1897.

When Bicycling always have some Tutti Frutti with you. It allays thirst and prevents fatigue.

Some dealers to obtain a big profit, try to palm off imitations. See that the trade mark name

Tutti Frutti

is on each 5c. package.

Save coupons inside of wrappers for latest books and prizes. 151

Notice is hereby given that in and by virtue of a commission under the great seal of Canada, issued under the provisions of Chapter 114 R.S.C., and to me directed, authorizing me to investigate, hear and report upon all material facts relating to the alleged rights of certain settlers, or any person claiming from any of such settlers, to the under rights as well as the surface rights of certain lands in Vancouver Island, granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as represented by the Dominion of Canada, by letters patent bearing date the 21st April, 1887, to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, I shall open the said commission at the Court House in the City of Nanaimo on Monday, the 20th September, instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., and thereafter from day to day, as such session may be by me adjourned, either at the said Court House in the said City of Nanaimo, or at such other place as I may name and appoint, shall attend for the purpose of enquiring into all matters specified or referred to in the said commission, concerning the said lands; and all persons who are interested in the said enquiry in any way, or who desire to give or submit evidence relating thereto, and who appear before me, as above appointed, shall be heard.

Dated at Victoria this 11th day of September, A.D. 1897.

T. G. ROTHWELL,
Commissioner.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for. T. G. R.
sep13-7t

EXPERIENCE.

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361 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Colliery Company, of British Columbia, Limited Liability, will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 30th Aug., 1897.

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 30th Aug., 1897.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street, Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vanvouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—A young married woman wishes offices or bachelors' quarters to take care of. Apply X., Times office. sep16-tt

WANTED—By young Englishwoman, situation as housemaid or general servant. Apply No. 5 Rebecca street. se16-2t

WANTED immediately, respectable nurse girl. Apply to K., this office. sep10-tf

WANTED—To rent, Caligraph typewriter. Must be in good condition. Address "Caligraph," this office. au31

WANTED—A neat, reliable girl for general housework; must understand plain cooking. Apply between 10 and 2 or in the evening at No. 6 Simcoe street, near the Park. aug17-tf

WANTED—Gordon press hand. Apply at the Province Publishing Co. aug1-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE (or exchange for plat of ground in city), three acres of small fruits, four miles from town, yielding good returns. Address W., Times office. se16-2t

FOR SALE—Farm, comprising about 45 acres, on Esquimalt Lagoon, fronting Royal Roads. For full particulars apply 25 Johnson street. sep16-1m

FOR SALE, en bloc, the whole contents of the Osborn House, comprising 32 rooms, dining room, etc. Apply on premises to W. Allen, or to W. Jones, Auctioneer. sep9-12t

FOR SALE—Baled or loose straw. Apply George McRae, Victoria Dairy. sel-1m

FOR SALE—Two storey house and lot on Fernwood Road, containing six rooms, a great bargain at $700; cost $1,400. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 86 Government street.

FOR SALE—The fixtures, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barnett, on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. aug12-tf

FOR SALE—Two Dixon hand drills (one perfectly new, never unpacked, the other in good condition); price $100 each; cost $150 each. Address Dier, Davidson & Russell, Victoria.

TO LET.

FOR DWELLING, store or office call at 40 Government street. sep16-3t

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Yesterday, a silk umbrella; handle ornament a hound's head in ivory. May have been left in post office. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning same to Times office. sep7-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT in your houses. Before giving your orders please call and get our prices on installing electric lights. Work promptly attended to. Electric supplies. Fixtures. J. L. McKenzie & Co., 28½ Broad street. aug24-1m

MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, Clarence Hotel, Room 8. sep7

CARPETS CLEANED and Colors Restored. Edmonds, No. 9 Johnson street. se7-2w

MOUNTAIN QUEEN, the greatest living clairvoyant medium; unfailing advice on business, speculation, mining, marriage, courtship, divorce, etc.; learn what the future holds in store for you; have specimens to show of paying groups of mines; all parts British Columbia and United States. Readings, $1 and upwards. Hours, 9 to 9 p.m. Room 35, Brunswick House. aug25-m

MONEY TO LOAN by the Dominion Building & Loan Association, repayable monthly. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best assortment of Heaters and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, and Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 168.

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MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.
Private entrance, Oriental Alley.
F. LANDSBERG, Proprietor.
P. O. Box 666.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

Soundness of the Principles Advocated by the Opposition for Years Past.

A Talk to the Rossland Miner and Mr. Topping by the Columbian.

While public opinion throughout the province is steadily veering round to the side of the opposition, it is interesting to observe, from time to time, how the soundness of the principles which it has laid down and advocated for the last eight years is being confirmed by the course of events in other parts of the Dominion.

Included in the policy which the Opposition has consistently advocated, was the proposition that the province should derive some direct and tangible benefits from the possession of the various natural resources with which British Columbia is so abundantly endowed. On no subject were the views of the administrations which have been in power since 1890 and those of the Opposition more divergent than on this particular proposition. The government's policy in effect—whatever may have been its intention or aim—apparently was to divest the province as quickly as possible of all the resources, which, carefully husbanded, should, as the country becomes more thickly populated, and industries and commerce are developed, provide no inconsiderable proportion of the sum annually required to provide for the public services of the administration. The public lands; the magnificent forests; the gold which is deposited in the great gravel banks along the rivers and streams; the vast stores of coal; the immense potentialities for the production of power for the purpose of manufactures; privileges for the construction of railways and other public works, the completion and utilisation of which frequently implied a monopoly of immense sources of revenue, all were offered to the speculator or capitalist who was on the look-out for favorable opportunities to forestall the future and lay the mass of the people under perpetual contribution.

But, of course, it will be said, the government took care to secure substantial payment in return for the grant of such opportunities for amassing colossal wealth from the possession of these natural resources. Not at all. They were given as a free gift, generally accompanied by a panegyric on the public-spiritedness of the individual or corporation who was obliging enough to accept the gift. Sometimes even, when the recipient was endowed with a larger share than is possessed by ordinary mortals of what is vulgarly known as gall, the gift was sugar-coated by a forced contribution from the taxpayers of a sum of money towards enabling him to utilize something which in itself was worth a large sum in the coin of the realm. Indeed, in some particular lines of grants and concessions of valuable franchises, these sturdy and impudent beggars—gauging the artlessness or incapacity of successive administrations—expect as a matter of course to have their grants supplemented by a handsome donation in cold cash.

When the Opposition attempted to call a halt in this scandalous prodigality in dealing with the natural wealth and opportunities of the province, it was greeted with ridicule and abuse. Contumely was heaped upon it; nothing was too strong in the way of denunciation; it was steeped in socialism—on one occasion in the legislature it was denounced as tinged with "anarchistic tendencies"—while it was persistently charged with blocking provincial progress and with the well-worn platitude of "keeping out capital." But patience and the lapse of time bring strange revenges and from more than one quarter are now coming striking and indisputable testimonies in support of the practical wisdom and sound judgment comprised in the policy contended for by the Opposition. Now the government must take the defensive and explain to the electors why a policy actually adopted successfully by the governments of the Dominion and other provinces was not followed in British Columbia in the interests of the people.

We will give one illustration now of the foolish policy which the government has persistently pursued in the past in regard to these matters and on future occasions propose to give others and then make an estimate as to what would have been the financial result to the province had its administration been in the hands of more vigilant, more capable men.

As is well known British Columbia has natural water powers, which, whether as regards their number, the vast area over which they are found, or the immensity of the power which so many of them are capable of producing when utilised by mechanical appliances, far exceed in value those found in any other province in the Dominion. Five years ago, the Opposition called attention to the necessity of reserving to the province the benefits which could be derived from the utilization of these water powers. But the government would not or could not understand the subject and concessions of great value were made to private individuals without any consideration therefor. Ultimately by persistent effort a sort of reserve—vague and indefinite to the verge of uselessness—were placed on these natural sources of wealth. Ultimately during last session a measure was passed by the legislature which, if administered skilfully and in such a manner as a private firm would deal with an enterprise, would secure to the province some of the benefits from this source which should accrue to it. As far, however, as we can judge from the regulations in regard to the matter which have been formulated and published, the incapacity which appears ingrained in all branches of the administration has followed in this case. Methods which have been discarded for years in the departments of other governments are still prescribed in these regulations, while one of the most important details in determining the value of a particular water power, is entirely ignored. The department responsible cannot plead ignorance, as on more than one occasion during the long period while the bill was before the house these particular questions were the subject of animated debate and the government admitted their importance.

We sometimes claim that in the west we are far ahead in many things of the east and are apt to think that an administration in Quebec is "not in the procession" with the powers that rule at Victoria. An item from Quebec, which will be found in another column in this issue, shows, however, that the Quebec provincial government can teach the government of this province a good deal in regard to the very subject which we are discussing. There will be found the report of a sale—yes, "a sale"—of a water power for the very substantial sum of $50,400. And this is not all. The purchasers must expend $4,000,000 in the course of thirty months in the development of the power, so as to bring into existence great industrial works and add largely to the taxable property of the district in which they will be situated, besides the taxable value of the works themselves. Furthermore, it may be added, that the power capable of being produced from these falls is not so great as can be obtained from several of those which have been secured in the interior by individuals as a free gift from a generous but prodigal government of British Columbia.

Which is now proved to be right in its policy as regards this question—the government which said it was preposterous and socialistic to talk about demanding payment for water powers, or the Opposition which insisted that it was not only a practical and sound business proposition, but one which the conservation of the interests of the taxpayer made it imperative should be carried out? And yet we are told that the government is not guilty of "sins of omission!" Probably later on we shall be rebuked if we say that the carrying out of the provisions of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act" has been "a botch!" But it is, all the same.—News Advertiser.

AN UNINFORMED CRITIC.

The Rossland Miner has a "special" from Trail, in its issue of Saturday last, which will be intensely funny reading to all people who know what is what and who's who in provincial politics. The paragraph is principally taken up with the expression of the views and sentiments of a certain Colonel Topping, who is said to be a collector of votes for the district. The gallant colonel is a Liberal in Dominion politics, but cannot be one in provincial, because "that party's (the Opposition's) aim and object," he says, "will resolve itself into nothing more or less than a long and strong pull for Vancouver Island"!!

We hope to see a strong contingent from Vancouver Island in the ranks of the party which is now the Opposition, after the general election, and we hope to see the party working loyally for the interests of the whole province, without regard to sectional lines; but as the present Opposition (through no fault of their own) consists of eleven members, every man-jack of whom represents a Mainland constituency, the gallant colonel's dread of their island-favoring proclivities does seem to be just a trifle far fetched.

The colonel, after delivering himself of the above, favored the reporter with his sentiments and views on various legislative matters—among other things, denouncing the Cassiar Railway bill as "abominable" and wound up with a declaration of his intention to support the present Government, because—because of the Island-favoring tendencies of the Opposition? Bless you, no; the colonel seems to have forgotten all that by the time he got to the end of his talk. His reason now is "that the interests of "West Kootenay were safer in the hands of the present Government than in those of the V. V. & E. boomers"!!

The gallant colonel seems to have mistaken a party of railway promoters for a fighting detachment of the Opposition. He should get information as to the names of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in this Province before talking for the public. There is not a promoter of the V. V. & E. in the ranks of the Opposition; but in the ranks of the promoters there are several men who have been and are distinguished as thick and thin supporters of the Government. We wonder if the colonel ever did hear of the bye-election in Chilliwack last spring. Does he know—evidently he does not—that the "V. V. & E. boomers" appeared on the platform at the biggest meeting held during that election, as the friends and chosen champions of the Government; that one of them was entrusted with the reading of a letter to the electors from no less a person than the Hon. J. H. Turner, and that the V. V. & E. railway was the chief dish in the Government bill of fare offered to the electors of Chilliwack on that occasion!

If Colonel Topping knew the least little thing about provincial politics, and the character of the Government, he would not need to be told, further, that, while the provincial Government used the V.V. & E. boomers to help it in its happily unsuccessful endeavor to pull the wool over the eyes of the Chilliwackers, this same Government did not scruple, for the time being, to play the Heinze railway interests against those of the V. V. & E., because it suited their purpose, at the time, to do so. Nevertheless, it is to the Government, and not to the Opposition, that the V. V. & E. promoters look to advance their corporate interests, as distinguished from the public interests.

The Government can always be depended on for that sort of thing—though, of course, it will, at times, according to where its own and its friends' interests lie, favor one corporate interest over another. The public interests are nothing, and never have been anything, to the Government, being only looked upon to be exploited for political, corporate, private and sectional gain. This is perfectly well understood by "promoters" and "boomers" of all classes—as well understood as is the counter fact that the provincial Opposition place the public interests first in judging of any proposal or scheme that calls for public and legislative discussion and action.—Columbian.

FARALLON ARRIVES

Latest News from Dyea and Skagway—Thorpe Party Goes via the Stickeen.

Boats at Lake Bennett Not To Be Had—John Grant's Party Are Doing Well.

Seattle, Sept. 16.—The steamer Farallon arrived in Seattle this morning from Skagway, leaving the latter place one day after the Utopia left. The passengers and crew of the Farallon knew nothing of the reported lynching of alledged thieves by vigilantes on the trail. There were a few packers on board the Farallon, but their aggregate earnings did not amount to a very large sum. The passenger list of the steamer from Skagway was as follows:

For Seattle—S. S. Bush, W. T. Sauls, A. J. McLoud, K. B. Booth, T. C. Calboun, E. S. Lake, S. Waller, Mrs. McMann, Charles Steig, C. Howard and wife, C. F. Saw, R. C. Clark, W. H. Vance, W. S. Taylor, C. R. Lopge, F. T. Garner, T. McNamee, W. D. Hobson, Wm Schinzler, E. Turner, H. Draper, O. M Faulkner, A. Chippo, George Leonard, John Doe, A. Bonato, W. E. Lowrj, E. Metcalf, F. Miller.

For Juneau—P. I. Packard, E. Valentine, W. T. Pomeroy, R. Eichler, W. T. Stiff, George Hosk, S. E. Kilgore, Sam Sing, John Sodberg, H. Hufford, S. Renstrom, O. Olson, T. Gustfson, C. S. Hudson, M. C. Low, M. Cavanaugh, I. Donovan, William Abbott, J. B. Johnson.

The Farallon will sail again for Alaska points Saturday afternoon.

The Thorpe party, which went up on the Farallon, was landed at Haines Mission Thursday, September 9th. The Farallon came back Saturday from Skagway with six men and six horses for the Thorpe party, and the animals were put ashore at Haines Mission, where the Thorpe party were by that time packed and ready to start for the interior. On that day they were to cross the Stickeen river with their outfits. While the Farallon was lying at Skagway there were people crossing over the trail every day to Lake Bennett, according to reports received by the purser of the steamer.

The purser of the Farallon says that men have been detained at Lake Bennett on account of the scarcity of boats, boats being in great demand, and selling for as much as $500 each, "The weather was fine," said the purser of the Farallon, "and everybody was anxious to get over the trail. The New York World has several miles of the road already built." The purser says that the man representing the Thorpe party, who proceeded from Haines Mission up to Skagway to buy the six horses, had been told that horses were selling very cheap. However, he found that he could not buy them for less than $75 or $100 each, while oxen brought $120 each and pack steers $125 each. At Skagway they are building two large wharves. One will be finished in about three weeks. The road for four miles up the trail is thickly dotted with tents and stores, and there are few people in proportion to the number now there who are contemplating returning, according to the reports received by the purser of the Farallon.

There were no steamers at Skagway when the Farallon left, but when the vessel arrived at Juneau, on September 12th, the Rosalie could be seen lying alongside the wharf, bound up, while the Willamette, bound down, was also in port. The George W. Elder was lying at Sheep's Camp. The Farallon met the Queen in Wrangel Narrows at 3:30 p.m. on September 12, bound up.

C. F. Shaw, representing an English syndicate, accompanied by a party of seven, took passage on the Farallon from Fort Wrangel. He has been prospecting the divide between Cassiar and the head waters of the Yukon emptying into Teslin lake. He reports the existence of large quartz ledges containing payable rock of the same grade as the Treadwell, but it cannot be worked with profit on account of not being able to get machinery in. Mr. Shaw says that these difficulties will be overcome by the construction of the Cassiar Central Railway, which is now being surveyed by the Canadian Government on the Stickeen river. Mr. Shaw believes that Fort Wrangel will be the point of departure for all the goods and machinery that will be sent into that part of the country. He intends sending in an outfit of twenty men, via Wrangel, Stickeen river and Teslin lake, next spring, with instructions to prospect the more remote districts of the head waters of the Yukon immediately adjacent to the old Cassiar gold diggings. The placers on this divide undoubtedly haveederived their gold from the quartz reefs in the immediate vicinity, as Mr. Shaw has in his possession a quantity of placer gold, which is quite unworn and full of quartz.

The purser of the Farallon also says that he saw two men at Fort Wrangel building barges for the purpose of conveying their outfits up the Stickeen. At 10:30 a.m., September 15th, the Farallon passed the tug Colman with the bark Shirley in tow in Millbank Sound. At 9:30 p.m., September 14th, the Farallon passed the steamer Topeka off Pt. Roberts.

Harry Hofsta died suddenly at Juneau September 11th. He was a native of Ohio. His friends at Juneau desired that his death be reported in the Seattle papers.

THE UTOPIA IN PORT.

The steamer Utopia arrived in Seattle last evening at 5 o'clock from Juneau, Dyea and Skagway. She had aboard nine packers, whose work for the season is over and who have come to Seattle and other home points to spend the winter. All of the packers have more or less cash, the result of a hard season's work. The amounts which the several packers have amounts to about $2,300, divided as follows: Frank Dowd, $200; F. P. Warren, $250; A. J. Walker, $400; J. H. Holland, $400; Frank Muldoon, $200; T. F. Byers, $250; John and Robt. Legg, $200. The Utopia brings down the same old reports concerning the difficulties of Skagway trail, which are increasing as winter draws on. The captain of the Utopia, however, told a reporter that Skagway trail was no worse than the Dyea trail. He says that ex-Mayor Grant, of Victoria, and party, who propose to start a store at Dawson, took all their stuff in via Skegway. They have forty-one pack horses and are progressing finely. The captain says that Sylvester Scovel, the New York World man, is the most impatient man at Skagway. He chafes at delay and makes the air fairly blue with his imprecations. He works with desperate energy to get over the summit with his outfit and in all probability will succeed. Mrs. Scovel accompanies him and is almost as impatient as he to reach their destination.

FROM ROCK TO INGOT.

Scientists Visit the Big Trail Smelter—They Were Delighted.

Trail, Sept. 14.—The visiting members of the British Association left on the steamer Kootenay yesterday, accompanied by E. B. Osler, a director of the C.P.R., and George McL. Brown, executive agent for Kootenay. One of the interesting features of their visit was the inspection of the Trail smelter, when the process of treating the ores of the district was presented in detail.

While in Trail the distinguished gentlemen were the guests of Mr. Heinze. His representative, Mr. T. C. Gray, met the party at Revelstoke and accompanied them to Trail, where they were met by General Manager Fitzgerald and General Superintendent Bellinger of the smelter, and Manager Fraser of the Bank of Montreal of Rossland. A special train was in waiting and conveyed the visitors to the works on smelter hill, where they were profoundly impressed with the magnitude of an institution which, more than any other enterprise, has marked the development and progress of British Columbia. The method of operation, from the period where the various ores were conveyed from the cars to the jaws of the big Blake crusher, which breaks up nearly 450 tons of rock in 24 hours, to the refinery where the precious metal is turned out in gold ingots, were followed with the greatest attention, and every detail was made plain. The visitors were deeply interested in the big furnaces and the methods of treating the ores peculiar to this district. The big roasting heaps, where the sulphur and arsenic are extracted, were also attractive features, and the visitors expressed surprise that, in less than two years, Trail's great industry had grown from a comparatively small beginning with a capacity of but 100 tons, until to-day the improvements have been such that it is able to treat 530 tons of ore in 24 hours.

Dr. Dawson and his colleagues expressed the greatest admiration for the enterprise and confidence which the big plant represented. They thought it a fitting sequel to the rich resources of the country, and were delighted with the busy hum of industry and activity which pervaded the works. That one man had accomplished so much in so short a time seemed almost incredible to the visitors, and their surprise yielded to admiration when they inspected the big refinery and were told that it was the first, and thus far the only one, in the Dominion.

Professor Foster thought the institution one of which not only British Columbia, but the entire Dominion might be proud. He predicted a glorious future for this and all the camps of the district, and complimented the enterprise that was exerting so much efforts for their speedy development.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do with out them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

We defy the Experts

We have demonstrated, experts admit, and every one is convinced that Genuine White Topaz cannot be detected from real diamonds. White Topaz is the stone you have read so much about. The one that has fooled the pawnbrokers. Place them side by side with genuine diamonds and no one can tell the difference. We have sold thousands of these stones at from one to ten dollars, but in order to introduce them quickly as well as to find out the advertising medium best suited to our business, we make this

GIGANTIC OFFER. 25¢

We will send you a beautiful, brilliant, genuine White Topaz, which can be mounted in a ring, scarf or necktie pin, stud, cuff buttons, locket or pair earrings, like any article in this border on receipt of.....

These stones are exactly the same as those we have advertised at one dollar.

This Offer for a Few Days Only

Cut out this advertisement and send it to us together with 25c. in coin or stamps and we will send you a White Topaz by return mail, a stone that you can be justly proud of and one that positively cannot be detected from a real diamond. In ordering, be sure and state whether small, medium or large stone is desired. NO ORDER FILLED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

GENUINE WHITE TOPAZ

bears no relation to other so-called imitation diamonds no matter under what name they are advertised. They are the hardest of semi-precious stones, impossible to detect from real diamonds and warranted to retain their brilliancy. All others pale to insignificance when compared with White Topaz.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We warrant each and every Topaz to retain its brilliancy and the mountings to give perfect satisfaction.

We will give you One Thousand Dollars if you can show that we have ever refused to replace a White Topaz that was returned as unsatisfactory.

DIAMONDS DUPLICATED IN WHITE TOPAZ.

Royalty and the four hundred who own celebrated and costly diamonds set in necklaces, tiaras, brooches, bracelets and girdles, keep them in burglar proof vaults, while they wear in public the exact duplicates in White Topaz and no one ever detects the difference.

WHITE TOPAZ ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR ROYALTY; ARE THEY GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME..... Don't Miss It.

Send us Twenty-five Cents in coin or stamps and you will be delighted with the White Topaz that you receive.

MONEY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.

THE DIAMOND PALACE,

AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLS.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

Is always brim full of Bright and Spicy News. Only $1.50 per year in advance.

Don't Forget to Register.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL GENERAL ELECTION, 1898.

Qualification of Voters.

British subject, male, 21 years, twelve months' residence in province, and in the electoral district in which he claims to vote for two months of that period immediately previous to sending in his claim to vote. (See Provincial Voters' Act, 1876, Sec. 1.)

Every qualified person should without delay apply to the collector of voters in his electoral district to be put on the list of persons claiming to vote, as any name sent in is kept on this list for two months before it can be put on the register of voters. (See Provincial Voters' Act, 1876. Sec. 6.—b.c.)

The notice of claim and interrogatories on the form "Registration of Provincial Voters," (which can be obtained from any collector of voters) must be filled up, be signed by the applicant and be witnessed. (See Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894, Secs. 12-13.)

Transfers from One Electoral District to Another.

A voter who wishes to be transferred must write to the collector of voters of his electoral district as follows:

Address ....Date.....

Dear Sir:—Please strike my name off the register of voters for the ..... electoral district.

Yours truly,

(Christian and surname in full.).....

Old address.....

He must then fill up a form for registration of provincial votes and mail it to the collector of voters for the electoral district in which he intends to vote. N.B.—Any inquiry to be addressed:

HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER
ELECTORAL LEAGUE,
P. O. Box 205, Vancouver B.C.

Collectors of Voters in British Columbia.

Cariboo—John Bowron, Barkerville.

Cassiar—John Flewin, Port Simpson.

Cassiar—James Porter, Laketon.

Comox—W. B. Anderson, Union.

Cowichan-Alberni—H. O. Wellburn, Duncan.

Cowichan-Alberni—Thos. Fletcher, Alberni.

Esquimalt—H. Combe, Victoria.

East Kootenay, northern portion—Josiah Stirret, Donald.

East Kootenay, southern portion—C. M. Edwards, Fort Steele.

West Kootenay, North Riding—J. D. Graham, Revelstoke.

West Kootenay, South Riding, (except Trail Creek mining division)—W. J. Goepel, Nelson.

Trail Creek Mining Division—John Kirkup, Rossland.

Lillooet, East and West Riding—Frederick Soues, Clinton.

Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo—Herbert Stanton, Nanaimo.

New Westminster City—David Robson, New Westminster.

Vancouver City—A. E. Beck, Vancouver.

Victoria City—Harvey Combe, Victoria.

North Victoria—Percy Purvis, Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island.

South Victoria—J. W. Meldrum, Victoria.

Westminster District, Riding of Chilliwack, S. Mellard, Chilliwack.

Westminster District, Ridings of Delta, Dewdney and Richmond—D. Robson, New Westminster.

Yale District, West Riding—William Dodd, Yale.

Yale District, East Riding—Leonard Norris, Vernon.

Yale District, North Riding—G. C. Tunstall, Kamloops.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times."

THE BIGGEST TRANSFER STEAMER.

Situated as Victoria is on an island, the question of railway connection with systems terminating on the Sound or at Vancouver—and at least half a dozen different projects have been more or less seriously discussed at different times—involves the problem of crossing either the Straits of Juan de Fuca, St. George's channel, or Seymour Narrows. When the Port Crescent boom was being manipulated, a proposal to establish a car-ferry across the straits to Beecher Bay with a railway to Victoria, and for with a bonus of $2,000,000 was asked, was seriously advocated. Another scheme was to run a ferry from Cadboro Bay to Anacortes and Fairhaven. The DeCosmos scheme, and more recently a connection between Sydney and Point Roberts, have been at various times discussed, while more recently the bridging of Seymour Narrows by the British Pacific, or the operation of a ferry to Bute Inlet, was held to be the most practical solution of our insular difficulties. Each of these projects has had its advocates, and incident to them all was the great cost as well as the practicability of operating a ferry.

We observe in Leslie's Weekly a description of a steamer called the "Pere Marquette," which has been built to carry cars across Lake Michigan, between Ludington, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis.—a longer trip and presenting greater difficulties of navigation than any of the routes from Victoria to the Mainland. This vessel is the largest car-ferry ever built. Her measurements are: Length over all, 350 feet; between perpendiculars, 338 feet; beam, 56 feet; moulded depth, 19 feet 6 inches. There are four tracks, with capacity for thirty cars. The steamer is built of steel and has twin screws. The propelling power consists of two sets of fore and aft compound engines, of the inverted direct connected type. The cylinders are respectively 27 and 56 inches diameter, with 36-inch stroke. The vessel was designed for the Flint & Pere Marquette railway.

With the return of prosperity the question of railway connection will again come to the front, and it must be disposed of one way or the other. There is little doubt that a car-ferry is practicable, but it is not so certain that it would pay or that it is the only way by which quick connection can be made with the railway systems of the country.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

The question of railways is a very important one for British Columbia, and although it has engaged a great deal of public attention nothing has been done by the present Government to carry out the wishes of the people. Meeting after meeting has ben held at which ephemeral enthusiasm has been aroused and expectation cherished that the Government would carry out a vigorous railway policy on lines of popular opinion. Yet nothing has been done that could be construed into a benefit to anybody but a few charter-mongers or land and railway speculators. We cannot but think the people themselves are much to blame for the non-completion of important and urgently required lines. What the country appears to want is a live railway league, composed of leading citizens and energetic men who will keep steadily in view the construction of railways which would develop our great resources for the benefit of ourselves and the "unborn millions" to come after us.

Sauch a league or committee would be of inestimable advantage in obtaining information from other countries in railway matters. It would also act as a check upon the Government in preventing concessions in the way of enormous land and money grants being given by the State to private companies for a quid pro quo to lieutenant-governors and such other politicians as are "in the swim." There is no reason why a railway should not be made to pay as well under State as under private management. Accepting the self-evident proposition that no corporation can carry on any enterprise at a loss beyond a definite period, unless assisted by State aid, the question arises naturally whether it would not be better for the people to bear the loss and own the railways than bear the loss and not own them.

It has been proved in New Zealand and Australia that State railways do pay and that the management is less expensive and more efficient than under private control. Such a league as we have suggested might, in the first place, concentrate its efforts upon the construction of a narrow-gauge railway to the northern end of Vancouver Island, as advocated by Dr. Helmcken. It would cost, probably, no more than the new parliament buildings. The advantages of the light railway system are economy, speed of construction, and cheap working expenses. In other countries where the existing railway system has been supplemented by the construction of narrow-gauge lines connecting important points and opening up sparsely settled districts the advantages have been amply proved. In Tasmania there is a light line of railway over very rough country, the cost of which, including a good deal of solid rock excavation, did not exceed in the aggregate $9,000 a mile.

In India and France there have been some very successful narrow-gauge light railways constructed during recent years. The Darjeeling line in India, which traverses a very rough country and rises to an altitude of 7,814 feet above the sea level, is of this description. It cost over $25,000 per mile and four years after completion paid 17 per cent. on the cost of construction, owing no doubt to the cheapness with which it is able to be worked. A well constructed line in Normandy, 24 miles long, cost only $11,290 per mile including the station buildings, which are very large and handsome structures. The line is also provided with a telephone throughout its entire length and with rolling stock sufficient for twenty-four trains a day. The receipts in 1896 yielded 7½ per cent. on the capital invested.

With regard to our requirements for intercommunication, there are throughout the length and breadth of this province valuable fields of production, agricultural and mineral, which are practically inaccessible except at a cost of time and money which bars the development of our natural resources. Such, for instance, is Cariboo. Settlers see no hope of success where there are no facilities for reaching a market with their produce, whilst the mining industry cannot ordinarily be successfully pursued where there are difficulties of transit for plant, lumber and appliances, ore and provisions. There is pressing need of railway communication in very many districts where light narrow-gauge lines would answer all requirements and where the heavy cost of ordinary railway construction postpones such works indefinitely or involves giving away huge areas of the people's heritage.

We hope to see after the next elections a new order of things, ministers being in this position as a government, namely, that they must be dependent on the public will. We hope to see such a condition of things that if the public are in favor of any scheme and express themselves to that effect through their representatives, the Government will take the matter up and bring it to a successful issue. That is what a government is for. It ought to be a reflex of the people; if it is not, we want it to "step down and out," and make room for others who will deserve public confidence. British Columbia's credit, under an honest administration, would stand higher in the money market to-day than any other country, and a loan for railways or any other specific purpose would be subscribed for twice over. The money could be borrowed at 2½ or 3 per cent., and if the money were expended in opening up the country it would be well spent, even if there were not any immediate actual profit. It would be better than giving up the country to speculators.

GERMAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, writing to the Chicago Record, says the drift of municipal as well as national legislation in Germany has been toward socialism for many years—that is, the constant concentration in the control of the municipality of public works and public conveniences, which, in this country are left to private corporations. The gas works, the electric plants, market houses, slaughter houses, wharves, subways, railways and all other enterprises and institutions which, like the parks and schools, are necessary for the public welfare and are used by the people in common, are owned and controlled by the municipalities, and the committees of common council who have the supervision, as well as the executives who have the direct management of these various interests apply to them the same care, skill and economy that would be applied to their own private business. There is nothing so conspicuous in the municipal system of Germany as the sound business methods that prevail where the expenditure of money or the health of the people involved. Politics has nothing whatever to do with the conduct of the finances of the public works of a German city. The permanent tenure of the members of the council and the professional skill of the magistrates make the wasteful methods of other municipal systems impossible.

"One of the Mechanics," in a letter in this issue, explains that three of the mechanics on the new Colonist building were born British subjects, but became naturalized Americans, which they still are. The writer says these men have resided in Victoria for several years. Under the circumstances—assuming that our correspondent has stated the case as it actually is—the original charge, which was that aliens were employed on the Colonist building, would seem to be proved. But that is all. It does not follow that "aliens" who are permanent residents of the city, who make Victoria their home, should be denied employment. The object of the alien labor law in the United States, as well as in Canada, where in self-defence the bad example of the United States has been followed, is to prevent the importation of workmen for special work, or the employment of aliens who may come into either country with the intention of remaining only until the work for which they are engaged is completed. An alien who makes his home in Canada—pays taxes and raises a family perhaps—would not, surely, be debarred from making his living in Canada.

The Wellington Enterprise says: "It is announced in Victoria that Chief Justice Davie proposes taking a trip to the east shortly in the interest of the Stickeen-Teslin Lake railway. It is said also that he favors Mr. McPhillips' elevation to the bench in the place of Hon. Mr. Justice McCreight, who will shortly resign on a pension."

The Times must admit that it was not aware the "announcement" had been made. Further, we hope and believe the chief justice will do nothing of the kind.

It appears that one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's greatest friends and admirers is a genial and popular G. T. R. conductor, "Ned" Crean, between Quebec and Richmond. When Sir Wilfrid was in the city of Ireland he purchased one of the finest blackthorns that ever delighted the heart of an Irishman, had it richly mounted in silver and, on his return, presented it to Mr. Crean with the following inscription engraved upon it: "Ned Crean, from his old friend, Wilfrid Laurier." Needless to say that "Ned" was delighted and his gratitude found the following characteristic expression: "May the heavens be your bed, Mr. Laurier, but may it be a long time till you get there."

THE COLONIST'S SUBSIDY.

To the Editor: The Colonist this morning says: "The Nelson Tribune accuses us of being subsidized by the government of British Columbia to the extent of $500 a month. This is untrue, and the Tribune knew it when it made the statement." Right you are, Colonist. Told the truth for once. The sum in the public accounts last year is over $1,000 per month, and before the management of the Colonist, so ably represented in the legislature by the Dunsmuir element, get through their work this year we may congratulate ourselves if the above amount is not doubled. PAP.

ALIEN LABOR ON "COLONIST" BUILDING.

To the Editor:—As one of the mechanics who gave you the information respecting alien labor, I beg to make the following statement:

That Alfred Woods, contractor on the Colonist building, was second foreman on the parliament buildings, and has been here about two and a half years. He was an Englishman, but became a naturalized American, and is still an alien.

That W. Williams was born in Wales, became a naturalized American citizen, and is now an alien. He worked on the parliament buildings and post office, and is now on the Colonist building.

That John Burk is a Scotchman, became a naturalized American, and is now an alien. He worked on the parliament buildings, and is now working on the Colonist building.

I made no objection to these men working upon the parliament buildings, because there was no alien labor law, but I do object to these men taking my work, when we have the law now in force to protect us, especially when it is remembered that the Americans refuse us work if we go to the other side.

ONE OF THE MECHANICS.

A POWER PROBLEM SOLVED.

Two Cincinnati geniuses are said to have solved a problem which has worried many mechanics for a long time, and in so doing to have evolved an idea that is new to the cycling world. The claim is that these two sons of the Ohio metropolis have found out how to gain speed in a mechanical contrivance without the loss of power. The new appliance, which at present is applied to bicycles only, because the great desideratum of bicyclists is to gain speed, is called a "power transmitter."

The idea is declared to be a very simple one, but to many persons who are not up in mechanics it may appear to be difficult of explanation. The "power transmitter," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, is located at the hub of the rear wheel. The ordinary chain passes over at the rear wheel on what answers the same purpose as the ordinary sprocket wheel. The sprockets of this wheel are loose, and are really a part of a large sprocket wheel. The latter consists of parallel disk wheels attached to the hub of the wheel. Resting upon the small sprocket wheel are extended levers which fit into specially constructed grooves at some distance from the centre of the hub.

As the chain pulls at one point of the inner sprocket the extended lever engages one of the grooves and transmits the power to that point. If this is really understood it will be seen that the same force that is applied to the small sprocket is transmitted to a greater radius, and hence with the same exertion additional speed is attained. Unlike the present method, the pulling section of the chain on the rear sprocket does not cover one-quarter of the circumference thereof, but only the point near the top, thereby making the resistance considerably less and allowing the difference in power required to be transmitted to where it will do the most good.

All of the points of the invention have been studied with the most scrupulous exactness as to detail, and mechanics have expressed themselves as feeling that a much desired want has been supplied. Bicyclists have examined and tested the new apparatus, which is being displayed in a bicycle shop in Cincinnati, and state that they have been surprised at the wonderful results obtained. It is firmly believed that the invention, so simple in itself, will prevent the chainless wheel from becoming popular.

Those bicycle manufacturers who are preparing to introduce chainless wheels upon the market do not, however, share the opinion. They profess to believe that the coming bicycle is to be chainless, and that before one season is well under way the popularity of the new fangled machine will have been fully established.

They had been drifting about in an open boat for seven days, and had almost given up hope, when the lookout cried, wildly "A sail, a sail!" The only woman passenger looked up, anxiously: "Oh, is it a bargain sale?"—Tid-Bits.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

In Spain the theatres do not issue programmes.

Ireland has the most equable climate of any country in Europe.

The Wyoming assessed valuation shows an increase of $300,000.

The Guards, 928 strong, are to leave London for Gibraltar on October 1st.

No foreigner is allowed to be 48 hours on Turkish territory without a pass.

A man died at a St. Louis hospital recently from lock-jaw, caused by wearing tight shoes.

The Greek church employs two rings in the marriage ceremony—one silver, the other gold.

Professor Edoe, of Rome, is able to recite the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy" in 20 hours.

References to the Bible, as found in Ruskin's writings, are to be collected, arranged and published.

Hall Caine, by the way, has planned a new work which will deal with the great "drink question."

Lars Kike, who died not long ago in Norway, was the last veteran of the war of 1814 between Norway and Sweden.

A public-spirited man at Poque Bluffs, Me., is having a good newspaper sent at his expense to every family in the town.

Mr. Quarts, the Socialist candidate for governor of Virginia, was seen upon the streets of Richmond the other day peddling suspenders.

The great Ottoman empire, which at one time threatened the civilized world, sprang from a band of 400 wandering Turkoman families.

Lord Armstrong, who suffered from the effects of a sunstroke a short time ago, is rapidly recovering his health. He is at Bamburgh Castle.

In two or three months there will be three of Queen Victoria's grandsons in Eton college. The latest recruit is the young Duke of Albany.

Lady Haberton will preside at the congress of women in behalf of rational dress at Oxford in September. All the delegates are to wear bloomers.

A Lewiston, Me., man who is only 50 years old, has 10 children working in the mills, and all of them turn their pay over to him every Saturday night.

Freddie Gebhardt has purchased a lot on Seventy-Ninth street, near Fifth Avenue, New York, for $100,000, and will build on it a $200,000 residence.

The municipal expenses of London are $70,000,000. The municipal expenses of Paris are $65,000,000. The municipal expenses of New York are $40,000,000.

John Howells, son of the novelist, William Dean Howells, recently received a diploma in architecture from a Paris institution, where he had been a student for five years.

Daniel Todd, a negro 88 years old of White Cloud, Kan., couldn't get a self-binding reaper, and he cut his wheat with a scythe and bound it himself in the old way.

The Galveston News notes as a singular fact, in view of the state's immense herds of cattle, that Texas imports from other states much of the butter it uses.

There is now a Rudyard Kipling, Jr. In the London Times of the 17th of August the announcement was made of the birth of a son to the distinguished author. The boy is to be named after his father.

Harold Frederic has written a novel, in which, as he did in that clever and charming story, "The March Hares," he has departed from his familiar American scenes and has confined himself entirely to English life.

Mrs. Mannington Caffyn, author of "A Yellow Aster" and "Children of Circumstances," has a new novel in hand, named "Miss Becher." It is a social study which is said to be more ambitious than her previous efforts.

Edward Bellamy's new book, "Equality," which is having so large a sale in this country, will be published in Germany by Deutche Verlags-Anstalt, who are having the book translated, and will issue it as soon as possible.

The original of Miss Betsy Trotwood in Dickens' David Copperfield is still living at Broadstairs. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript recently visited her and found Dickens' pourtrayal of her still as true to the life as possible.

John Otis, who used to be known as the "milkman congressman," is in Topeka, Kan., in poor health and straitened circumstances. He lost all of his money in the failure of a cooperative colony that he started some time ago in Colorado.

Bishop Talbot, of Rochester, and Canon Gore will spend the months of September and October in the United States, representing the Christian Social Union at the international convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, to be held in Buffalo.

Col. Charles Chaille Long, of Somerset county, Md., who was in the service of the Khedive of Egypt from 1869 to 1877, has been appointed secretary of the United States commission to the Paris exposition. Colonel Long will be charged with the direction of the Paris office until the year 1900, when Major Moses P. Handy, the duly appointed commissioner from this country, will have completed the preparatory business of his office in America.

Economy and strength are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month.

BRITISH MISFORTUNES IN INDIA.

The Tea Industry and the Earthquake Damages to Railways.

The seismic disturbances in northwestern India have hit hard at two great British enterprises. The damage done, even on the plains, to the Assam railway is severe; difficulties of communication still render it impossible to gauge the injury to the line in the hill country, with its costly cuttings, tunnels and heavy works. That line has always had powerful opponents, and the decision to construct it was arrived at after much hesitation. On the whole, the government felt justified in entering on an undertaking of which the initial expense would certainly be large and the returns for some time comparatively small, but which would open up a great inland province and bring it into direct communication with the seaboard. In this decision the Indian government was probably right. But the recent earthquake has since brought to notice the series of subterrestrial convulsions to which that part of India seems subject. The question may possibly be raised afresh as to the expediency of prosecuting, at any rate to the full completion of the present design, a railway whose necessity was from the first contested, and which proves to run through a region of recurring seismic disturbances of appalling severity. All things are possible to engineering science; but all things are not profitable. The conditions on which the line was sanctioned serve as a protection to the shareholders. The Assam railway was undertaken for specific state reasons, and any modification of the original plan which might now be deemed expedient would be made in the interests of the taxpayer, but it is to be hoped without detriment to the just claims of the shareholders. The whole question must await a more complete knowledge of the facts than we yet possess.

The other great industrial enterprise of Eastern Bengal stands in some respects in a less favorable position. Tea cultivation, alike in India and Ceylon, is a purely commercial venture. We can scarcely, however, call it a private undertaking, as £35,000,000 of British capital are sunk in it. The losses caused to the tea plantations of northwestern Bengal and Assam will be borne by the British investor, without a government guarantee of any sort to fall back on. The fuller accounts now reaching England prove that while the general destruction was at first over-estimated, yet in certain localities the damage has been very great. In a few, fortunately a very few, cases the wreckage has been complete. Large factories, each one of which not only represents a vast sum in building and machinery, but also a thriving colony of laborers imported at great expense from distant provinces of Bengal, and the villages erected for them at the cost of the tea companies have been laid in ruins. We have badly to face the fact that the tea industry of northeastern India, which is in a special sense the growth of the Queen's sixty years of rule, has almost at the moment of her jubilee been subjected to a trial which no human foresight could have anticipated or averted. This, too, when the progress and prosperity of the industry has reached a height which its most enthusiastic pioneers would not have dared hope for.—London Times.

ODD FACTS.

In the house of a deaf mute brother and sister, William and Julia Barnes, who have lived alone on a farm near Columubus, Mo., an investigating committee of neighbors found, after the death of the brother, at 77 years, money to the amount of $5,000 hidden about in all sorts of places.

As early as 1672 the French began to advertise in a paper called the Petites Affiches, and ten years later the first bona fide attempt at printing a newspaper was made in London. Among the very earliest mercantile advertisements to appear in England was one advertising the sale of tea. It appeared in the Mercurius Politicus.

On Hell Roaring creek, forty miles east of Perry, Okla., there is a settlement of a religious sect who call themselves Home's people. They oppose doctors, and will not allow medicine to be given to their sick under any circumstances. Further, they will not allow water on their persons, but anoint themselves with oil once a week. The neighbors are asking that the sect be quarantined.

GLADSTONE ON THE NOVELISTS.

Mr. Gladstone has said recently that the century has produced only two great novelists—Sir Walter Scott and George Eliot. We accept the decision of the grand old man as nearly correct. We would have edged in Thackeray, but it doesn't matter, Sir Walter Scott and George Eliot are so clearly foremost that we can have no great dispute with the ex-Premier. If he had named more than two, Thackeray would have come in for honorable mention, and so would Dickens and Charlotte Bronte, but restricting himself to only two we do not see how he could have omitted either Scott or Eliot. Dickens treated life as a caricaturist, a gentle caricaturist, but a caricaturist nevertheless. He was a great and entertaining writer, but as a novelist he was not equal to either of the two named by Mr. Gladstone. Thackeray treated life from a different standpoint. He was more severe on the foibles of mankind, but he also exaggerated human characters. Mr. Gladstone's judgment is wonderfully good, and we shall not be surprised to see it become the judgment of the next century.—Iowa State Register.

CLEVER SCHEME.

The Italian hand organ grinders in London manage to make money out of being fined. The process is as follows: The organist defies the law against playing at certain hours, is run in, feigns ignorance of English, and insists on having an interpreter. The latter is invariably a compatriot in league with the Saffron Hill gang. His fee is 7s. 6d., and if the organ man is fined 2s 6d.—the usual sum—5s. remains to be divided between the two confederates.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy

AUCTION SALES.

ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM.

WILLIAM JONES

Large Premises. General Auctioneer And Commission Agent. Well Appointed.

133 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. PANDORA.

FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Consignments solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash to any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

P. J. DAVIES,

Out-Door Sales Promptly Attended To. AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER COMMISSION MERCHANT

81 Johnson St., Victoria.

COAL.

CITY COAL DEPOT

ESTABLISHED 1887.

We sell the best

Double Screened Coal, $5 per ton
Lump Coal, $5 50 per ton.
Comox Lump, for furnaces, $5 "

Terms cash. Your order solicited

W. WALKER,

Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel.

COAL.

R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Coal on sale at regular market rates. Free delivery.

Charles Rattray,

24 Store Street
Telephone 197.

COAL.

New Vancouver Coal Co., Ld.,

NANAIMO, B.C.

VICTORIA AGENTS—KINGHAM & CO. (Office cor. Fort and Broad Sts. Telephone 833.)

Double Screened Southfield Coal, $5.00 per ton.
Double Screened New Wellington, 6.00 per ton.

Of 2000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city; weight guaranteed.

Coal Wharf Foot of Johnson Street

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia.

THE ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

Of the above Society will be held on

October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1897

—AT—

NEW WESTMINSTER.

$15,000 IN PRIZES $15,000

In conjunction with the Exhibition will be held the

Citizens' Grand Annual Celebration

SPECIAL DAY FOR CHILDREN.

Attractive sports have been arranged for the children.

GRAND BICYCLE MEET.

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE MATCHES, SAILORS' SPORTS, PROMENADE CONCERTS EACH NIGHT, ILLUMINATIONS, &C

HORSE RACES

SPECIAL RACES FOR FARMERS' HORSES.

Write at once for particulars to the Secretary.

The finest bands in British Columbia will furnish music.

Excursion rates over all railway and steamboat lines. No charge for exhibits crossing on the ferry at New Westminster.

Premium lists, entry forms and full information upon application to

MAYOR SHILES, Chairman Col. Com. ARTHUR MALINS, Sec. R. A. & I. So. P.O Box 218, New Westminster.
T. J. TRAPP, Pres. R. A. & I. So. A. W. ROSS, Sec. Col. Com.

FOR SALE.

On Pender Island 3,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at ($2) per acre. Title, Crown Grants.

The Island abounds with game, the bays with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply

H. J. ROBERTSON, Balmoral Hotel.

YOUR
Song-Birsd
Require a good quality of Bird Seed. We have it.
BOWES' DRUG STORE,
100 Government St., near Cor. Yates.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Smoke the "Province Cigar," hand made. *

—Call and inspect our new goods at The Sterling, 88 Yates street. *

—Notice is given of the winding up of the affairs of the Nelson Sawmill Company, Ltd.

—15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap tinware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

—The council of No. 1 Company of the Fifth Regiment will hold a meeting at the men's room in the drill hall this evening.

—On October 4th the examinations for the registration of provincial land surveyors will be held at the offices of the lands and works department.

—SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught, 5c. per glass, at the Bank Exchange, the coolest, cleanest, coolest and cheapest restaurant in the city. *

The "Badminton," late Manor House, Vancouver, Under management of H. R. Stratton.

—During the week just past four new provincial organizations have been incorporated. The Chehalis Mining Co., the Kamloops Musical and Athletic Association, the Kootenay Air Supply Co. and the Boundary Creek Printing & Publishing Co.

—During the first three days of this week the ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been working energetically in the endeavor to double the membership. Besides the benefit derived from the increased membership, if they are successful they will be able to spend $500 which a Montreal millionaire has agreed to contribute provided the membership be doubled.

—Yesterday evening the committee in charge of the picnic held by the Fifth Regiment on Saturday last met at the drill hall to wind up the business of the picnic. At this meeting resolutions were passed thanking Major Bennett, of Vancouver, and Mr. Norris, of Sydney, for prizes, the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company for the loan of seats and lumber and the excellent transportation services provided, Gr. P. B. Fowler for his services as secretary, and Mr. Julius Brethour, of Sidney, for the use of grounds and donations of fruit.

—Braw little Scotch laddies with bare knees will soon be seen strutting about the city's streets with heads thrown back and as proud as peacocks, for, after having seen the Gordon Highlanders parade at the Caledonia games, the boys of the First Presbyterian church have resolved to form a similar corps. The cadets, who will be affiliated with the Boys' Brigade, will call themselves the Argyle Highlanders, and out of respect to the pastor of the church they will wear the Campbell of Breadalbane tartan. The Campbell is one of the prettiest of the tartans of the Scotch clan and when the boys are arrayed in all the glories of kilts, plaids, sporrans, etc., they will be a corps of whom Victoria may well feel proud. Already a number of boys have signed the roll and to-morrow evening a meeting will be held to organize. Regular weekly drills will be held throughout the winter. The piper of the corps will be Master James McKenzie.

—A large number of friends and relatives of Miss Margaret R. Burkholder and of the Birkholder family were present at the residence on Caledonia avenue yesterday evening, when the wedding of that young lady to Mr. William J. Cullum, of the Dominion government steamer Quadra, was celebrated. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Speer, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, in the choir of which church the bride has sung for a considerable time past. In the absence of her father, who left for the gold fields on the first trip of the steamer Islander, the bride, who looked charming in her wedding costume, was given away by Mr. G. A. Richardson, her brother-in-law. Miss Lizzie Watkins acted as bridesmaid. She was most daintly gowned. At the conclusion of the ceremony a wedding supper was served. The bride and groom, it was easy to be seen from the innumerable presents sent to them, have friends without number who lost no time in tendering their congratulations, and Mrs. Cullum left for a honeymoon trip to the cities of the Sound on the steamer City of Kingston this morning.

—LIPTON'S TEAS for sale at Jameson's, 35 Fort street.

—The most popular non-alcoholic beverage in the world—Kop's Cheer.

—New goods arriving daily; very latest, at The Sterling, 88 Yates street. *

—Smoke Pacific Coast Label Cigars, and patronize home industry.

—The "Province Cigars" are made by union men. Factory, 46½ Yates street. *

—New dress goods and silks arriving daily. Call early and get your choice at The Sterling, 88 Yates. *

—The fire department was called out shortly before nine this morning for a fire at the Methodist parsonage on Quadra street, the roof of which was on fire. From $10 to $15 will cover the loss.

—Creighton & Co. have received a large shipment of their fall and winter woolens, which comprises overcoatings, suitings and pantings of the latest shades and patterns. We invite your inspection before ordering elsewhere. 74 Yates street. *

—In the official gazette of yesterday is published an order-in-council dated the 9th inst. and by the terms of which quail with the exception of the Bob White variety will be legitimate game from the last day of September until the second day of January.

—All the evidence is now in in the case of Mrs. Liddell, charged with assaulting Mrs. J. H. King. It appears that all the trouble was caused by Mrs. Liddell's jealousy, her husband having been seen several times with Mrs. King's daughter.

—Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., returned yesterday evening from Cariboo. He has been superintending the engineering work on the Golden River Quesnelle, Company's property. In about three months Mr. Hunter says, the dam, which is 700 feet long and which holds back the river and lake, will be ready. This, when finished, will allow of the seven miles of ground below being worked.

—Mr. Edward Wilkinson, C.E., left for the north on the Tees last evening. The object of his trip is to explore the country between Kitimat Arm, at the head of Douglas Channel, and Hazelton, the head of navigation on the Skeena. Mr. M. C. Kendall, who is well acquainted with the country, accompanies him. The expedition is being sent out by the provincial government, as it is believed that a road built between Kitimat Arm and Hazelton would open up a good mining and farming country and at the same time provide an easy and all Canadian route to the Yukon, the country between Hazelton and Teslin Lake being level.

—A tramp giving the name of John Johnson started a six-months' term in the provincial jail to-day for stealing a gold ring from A. Andernach's jewelry store, Broad street. Johnson went to the store and asked to be shown some watches. He tried to slip one of these into his pocket, but Mr. Anderach detected him and informed the police. The arrest was made by Constables Gilchrist and Walker, the ring being found in Johnson's possession. Johnson is a "dope" fiend and had to be placed in the straight jacket at the lockup last night, having become wild for the want of the drug. Sewell Simms got three months for stealing the port light from the steamer Amelia.

—Every city has its characters who, in course of time, become so familiar to the citizens that when they depart it seems that a landmark has been taken away. Victoria has many well known characters, and among them was Tedd Legg, who for a considerable time back has been bartender at the Occidental. Legg was addicted very much to the use of liquor of late, and it was only with great difficulty that he could remain sober for a short length of time. He was found dead in his cabin yesterday and as death was somewhat sudden an inquest will be held. Legg first came to this city many years ago on a sailing ship, and on leaving the vessel secured work with Mr. Jeune, for whom he worked intermittently until his death.

—Victorians will be glad to learn—particularly those who have in the course of their business to use the wires of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company—that it is the intention of that company to lay a three-conductor cable between Victoria and Vancouver. This information came yesterday in a letter to the Board of Trade from Charles K. Hosmer, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company. Mr. Hosmer says that the cable is now being manufactured in England and as soon as it is completed it will be sent out. The cable will weigh 120 tons and it will be brought across the Atlantic by a cable ship that will sail for Halifax with a cable that is to be laid between Bermuda and Jamaica. From Halifax it will be sent across the continent by rail. The cable, which with the present wire—such as it is—will give four wires, is of the latest pattern and it can be duplexed or quadrupled if necessary.

—The owners of the steamer Farallon have now opened their offices here, and Mr. Claxton, of Dalby & Claxton, will act as their local agent. All arrangements as to wharfage and everything else relating to the coming of the steamer have been made and she will make her first trip here on Sunday morning, leaving the outer wharf at 10 o'clock. Among the passengers who will take passage on the Farallon from this port are many of the belated miners. They will debark at Wrangel and await the steamer Eugene at that point. In bidding for their share of the spring trade the Farallon's owners will give a price on freight to be taken right through to Teslin lake. The intention is to take the freight as far as Wrangel on the steamer Farallon and the other steamer which they propose to run in the spring, and from there arrange with the owners of river steamers, from which point it will be taken by a pack train to Teslin lake. The pack train will be inaugurated immediately the spring travel begins.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Ebony
Hair Brushes
DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM FRANCE
An Elegant Line of the Latest Styles Just Arrived.
JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST N.W. Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.

THE EUGENE IS FREE

Her Owners Have Paid the Fine Imposed by Collector Milne.

Will Come Here To-Morrow—Passengers Receive the Sums Awarded to Them.

The steamer Eugene is to leave the ways at Ballard to-morrow and her owners say that she will be alongside the outer wharf the same day. This time her captain, Capt. Geer, will without doubt come up to the custom house and enter in the usual way, as the action of Capt. Lewis, her former commander, in leaving this port without entering and clearing cost her owner $400, a fine imposed on the steamer for that offence by Collector of Customs Milne. After many interviews between the collector and the members of the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company, the fine was paid yesterday afternoon and now the Eugene is free to come and go, provided, as stated before, that she complies with the customs regulations this time. No proceedings will be taken against her for the hawser cutting incident at Comox and Collector Rowe will be so instructed.

Those of the passengers who left on the steamer Bristol on the unfortunate trip—for it was unfortunate for all concerned—who are still in the city assembled at the offices of their attorney this morning and the $4,000 given to them in settlement of their claims was divided. A long string of men waited outside the office as at a large factory on pay-day, and one by one they made their way to the table where the lawyers sat with the rolls of bills before them. Each signed the paper and got his share, those who paid the sum of $300 for their passage to Dawson getting $44.60 and a passage on the Eugene—not up the Yukon—but up the Stickeen. Those who had paid sums ranging from $150 upwards and who were to have worked part of their passage on the trip that was not ended were paid according to what they had contributed.

Talking of the settlement of the passengers' claims, Mr. Davidge says that his company are practically contributing the whole $4,000 and all the Portland & Alaska Company are doing on their part is to furnish transportation up the Stickeen to Glenora. Messrs. Davidge & Companay have given $2,000 to the fund, and by waiving their right to the $2,000 which was deposited with them by the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company, and which is covered in accounts against the said Portland & Alaska Co., they are giving another $2,000. This $2,000 was garnisheed by passengers, who took action against the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company, but as Mr. Davidge had agreed to put that amount into the "pot" for the benefit of all the passengers, they waved their claim.

Messrs. McGuire & McFarland on their part claim that the $2,000 deposited with Messrs. Davidge & Company by them is still their property, and they are giving it to the passengers. Which company is giving that sum to the passengers, however, does not seem to affect them any, for they get it just the same.

The passengers have to provide their own transportation to Wrangel, and on every steamer going up during the next week or two a number will take passage. Some have decided to go home and let Dame Fortune keep her hidden treasures.

Union Brewery Beer. Telephone 44. P.O. Box 315.

—W. J. R. Cowell, of the Victoria Metallurgical Works, and Geo. Brown, of Alberni, left for that camp this morning to examine some of the mining properties there.

—For the few minutes' amusement which Alfred Carter had in beating two Chinamen in a rough and tumble fight, the magistrate taxed him just $39.75, or in default one month in jail. The fine was paid.

—The case of Maurice Strouss, accused of attempting to illegally export deer skins, has again been adjourned by the mutual consent of both parties until Monday, when it will be called at 2:30 o'clock.

—Lucien Philip Muriset, a young Victorian who was well liked by his friends and fellow members of the Boys' Brigade, is dead. Death came to him this morning and cut him off in his youth, for he was just twelve years of age. He was a son of Charles Muriset, of the Driard House, from whose residence on Menzies street the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. The members of the Boys' Brigade will attend in full and march behind their late comrade to the cemetery.

—A meeting of the Young Liberals took place last evening at the Adelphi club rooms, when the proposed provincial convention of Liberals at New Westminster was fully discussed and its purposes strongly endorsed. It was decided to have a full representation of the club there and accordingly delegates will be sent. It has occasioned marked enthusiasm amongst the members, all of whom are in favor of the benefits to be derived from Liberal cohesion in the province. An election of delegates will be held at the club rooms next Tuesday evening, the 21st instant.

Satisfaction or Money Back.
When you buy anything that turns out badly, what do you do? Never buy at that store again, or go back and complain? No dealer is infallible; give him a chance to make the wrong right. If he doesn't, then's the time to quit. If you get anything here that's wrong it's your own fault if it's not righted.
Clothing, hats and furnishings for man or boy.
CAMERON,
The Cash Clothier
55 Johnson Street.

WATERFRONT NEWS

The Steamer Farallon Will Sail from This Port on Sunday Morning.

Preparations for the Spring Travel—Monmouthshire Will Take a Large Cargo.

A change has been made in the fleet of ships that will carry salmon from British Columbia ports to Great Britain this fall, and instead of the British ship Lodore the ship Iolanthe is coming. The Iolanthe left Newcastle with coal for Acapulco on April 25th and she ought to be coming along this way very soon. The change was rendered necessary owing to the fact that the Lodore, which was bringing coal for the navy, was compelled to abandon the voyage in June last on account of her cargo taking fire. The fire was extinguished and she put in to Montevideo, but as the cargo was still found to be dangerous it was discharged at that point and the voyage abandoned.

The steamer Monmouthshire arrived at the outer wharf this afternoon, after spending several hours at the quarantine station, from Portland. As a heavy lumber cargo is to be taken on at this port—about 250,000 feet will be loaded here—she will not commence her voyage to the Orient ere Sunday evening and then she will go up to Comox to take on coal. The lumber cargo will be supplied from the local mills and from Vancouver, having been brought down on scows. The Monmouthshire has about 100 tons of freight to unload here, mostly silk and rice.

The steamer Oscar arrived from the Fraser yesterday, bringing a ful cargo of salmon for the British ship Irby, now loading at the outer wharf. The Oscar has been lightering salmon of late from the canneries on the Fraser to the British ship Balmoral, now loading at New Westminster and she will resume this work at the beginning of next month.

The steamer Willamette, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and the steamer Rosalie, for which Dodwell, Carlill & Co. are the local agents, will sail for Skagway, Dyea, Wrangel and other Alaskan ports on Tuesday next.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CRICKET.

THE NAVY WON.

An eleven composed of agriculturists from Saanich met defeat at the hands of the naval eleven yesterday at the canteen grounds. The naval men put up a score of 181 and the most that the Saanich contingent could get on the telegraph board was 49. Notwithstanding the vast difference in the scores, however, the match was a very interesting one.

THE WHEEL.

NEW BICYCLE RECORD.

London, Sept. 16.—M. Cordang, the Dutch long distance champion bicycle racer, commenced a 24 hours' ride last evening. From the fourth hour he beat the world's record and completed 500 miles in 19 hours 17 minutes 28 1-5 seconds.

Cordang covered 616 miles and 340 yards in 24 hours, or 52 miles over the world's record. The Dutch champion lowered the 1,000 kilometres record by 21 4-5 seconds.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Carthew left for the north on the Tees. He may make a trip to the headwaters of the Skeena.

A large Raymond-Whitcomb party is in the city, the members of which are registered at the Driard.

Lord Norbury, who passed through Victoria a few days ago on his way south, returned from the Sound this morning and will make a short stay here.

If you desire a good head of healthy, moist and sweet hair, select the best preparation to accomplish it. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best product of science.

Union Brewery Beer. Telephone 44. P.O. Box 315.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One in a dose. Try them.

—Oysters in any quantity—Eastern and natives—at the New England Restaurant. *

—Crossley's Carpets, Rugs, Tapestry Squares, Art Squares, Wool and Unique Carpets at Weiler Bros. *

On Saturday afternoon the members of the Y.M.C.A. football teams will meet at Beacon Hill for practice.

EVERY PAIR A NUGGET.
OUR STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE, RELIABLE, POPULAR PRICED
SHOES.
MOCCASINS, RUBBER SHEETS, ETC.
A. B. ERSKINE CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

Just Arrived AT
--51 TO 55-- FORT STREET
Weiler Bros.'
Fine Down Comforters, Cushions, etc. . . . .
Medium Down Comforters, Cushions, etc. . . .
Cheap Bed Comforters and a line of Counterpanes.
Fancy Satin Cushions (Frilled) also a line of Cheaper Grades in Sateens, etc. We have Plain Cushions in several sizes and qualities, and goods for covering same.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF
CHOICE
NEW GOODS
The Latest Patterns,
The Newest Shades.
An Inspection Invited.
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS. YATES ST.

.... FOR ....
SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY
THE SOLE AGENTS ARE
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., Wharf St.

SALMON ARE RUNNING. FINE TROLLING OFF BROTCHIE LEDGE AND THEREABOUTS. GET YOUR
SPOONS AND LINES AT
78 GOVERNMENT STREET. FOX'S
N.B.—Any style and fitting you wish kept on hand.

The Union Brewery Co.
LIMITED LIABILITY,
NANAIMO, B.C.
Capital Stock, - - - $100,000.00.
—In 1000 Shares at $100 each.
MR. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY.
C. B. HARRISON, AGENT FOR VICTORIA
Telephone 44. P. O. Box 315.

British Columbia Electric Railway Co'y, Ltd.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The offices of the above company have been moved from the Power House to the
New Bank of Montreal Building, Government Street.
All accounts are payable at the new office, from where all business connected with the company will be carried on.

THE OLD COUNTRY BOOT STORE
91 JOHNSON STREET.
A FEW PRICES
Ladies' Oxfords from . . $0.75
Men's Balmorals from. . $1.00
Some odd lines very low.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 25 PER CENT., NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
S. A. STODDART,
DIRECT IMPORTERS, 68 YATES ST.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

A WOODLAND SUMMONS.

Maiden frank and free,
Leave the town with me;
Leave the city for the woodlands,
For the fields of emerald corn,
For the meads with running streamlets
Singing praises to the morn;
For the hills that bound the distance,
Crowned with purple diadems:
For the sunshine on the dewdrops,
Decking trees and plants with gems.

Maiden sweet and fair,
Young and debonair;
Leave the city's smoke and hurry,
Never-ceasing toil and pain,
Noisy streets and noisome alleys,
Love of gold and greed of gain,
Where the soul is cribbed and cabined,
Where the heart has lack of room,
Where the ghosts of want and hunger
Stalk around in robes of gloom.

Maiden dear and free,
Nature here we see—
Nature in her robes of beauty,
Glowing in her summer dress,
Free from artificial fetters,
Free from sorrow and distress,
Soothed by sound of running waters,
Charmed by humming of the bees,
Let us rest within the shadows
Of the grand primeval trees.
—Thomas Dunn English, in the Independent.

IN THE MOORISH ROOM.

(A Short Story.)

The Italian orchestra was playing a waltz, though very few people in the dining in the Hotel Regent were aware of it; it was simply one more of the subtle ingredients that go to make dining something more than the satisfying of appetite.

The waltz was a familiar one, yet a nameless thing to hundreds of people who had danced to it, whistled it, hummed it, but knew not whence it came or even how to designate it, though it had become a part of their being in the impressions it had wrought upon them.

Mrs. Wilfred Hope, dining at one table with Mrs. Allen King and her aunt and cousins, the Duncans, was woefully conscious of it. Mr. Wilfred Hope, dining several tables away, half shut from view by a big palm, was entirely oblivious of it, and yet these two people had, only one short year ago, been radiantly floating about to its bewitching music. But they had been separated now for six months. It was not a new story—a case of great beauty and love of admiration on one side, and unreasoning jealousy on the other, with a large admixture of family interference to keep things seething. So the two had agreed to separate, though now in their calm moments probably neither could see any reason for the step.

She had not yet grown quite used to meeting him about; her heart still underwent an uncomfortable fluttering whenever she first caught sight of him. But she never dreamed that chance would ever bring them beneath the same roof again, except for a brief period. And yet here they were both staying at the Hotel Regent, Naples.

To-night she had seen him the moment she had entered the dining room, and at a glance had taken in who the two men were with him. Since that moment she had devoted herself to being as entertaining as she knew how to be to her own little party, and had not looked over in his direction until they began to play the familiar waltz. It was exquisitely played and it saddened her.

For she remembered quite well how often they had danced together to it before she even knew that he cared, and afterwards when she was perfectly happy. She glanced half involuntarily towards him; fortunately Allen King was telling a long story to her aunt. She could see only one of Wilfred's broad shoulders, and but one side of his head with its crinkly fair hair which had been the despair of both of them; for him because it would curl in spite of all he could do to prevent it, and for her because her own would not.

He was a distinguished looking man, and looking at him now she felt that she could never be ashamed that she had once cared for him and that he had been proud of her.

She stole another glance at him and gave a little exclamation of dismay, which she strove to hide with a cough. Allen King broke off his story to turn anxiously to her with "You have not caught fresh cold, have you?"

She colored under his keen glance, and somewhat nervously assured him that she did not think so.

For an instant more he kept his eyes questioning on her, wondering why the blood had so suddenly rushed to her face, and then went on with his story.

The waiter at the other table had been refilling the glasses with Bergundy, handling it as tenderly as an infant in its little wicker cradle. Now Bergundy was absolutely forbidden to Mr. Wilfred Hope on account of his gouty tendencies; but at the moment his wife had glanced in his direction she had seen him deliberately waiting for his glass to be filled, and a second look had found him calmly sipping it—she well knew with what satisfaction. She also knew in what torture he would regret it. Only thirdly, he had inherited his painful legacy from his grandfather, who had also bestowed on him his fortune, and, in return for both, Wilfred's feelings towards that relative were not of unmixed gratitude.

During their short married life his gout had been almost banished by the simple outdoor life he had led, and which she, sharing his love of sports, had enjoyed with him. Port and Bergundy, entrees, and pates, were "not dreamed of in their philosophy," and now tears would rush to her eyes, no matter how she strove to keep them back, and her hand shook a little as she tried to chip off a bit of misty pink ice on her plate, while she thought how foolhardy he had become without her.

When dinner was over she had to pass quite close to him in going out, but she kept on brightly talking to Allen King beside her, and Wilfred and the two men with him were as elaborately unconscious of her presence.

She nearly passed through a room, however, without a little murmur of admiration following her. This was very noticeable to-night. She wore a perfectly plain black velvet frock, which offset the grace of her slender figure and the whiteness of her skin. Wilfred heard it, and it cut him, but he gave no sign that he was conscious of it.

After dinner they lingered awhile in the Moorish room, the aunt and cousins commenting on the people wandering up and down the corridor and through the rooms, while Allen talked commonplaces to Mrs. Wilfred. She wearied of this after a while and went over to one of the little carved desks to write a note that she wished to send that evening. When she had finished she sat with it still before her, leaning her head on her hand as if she were in deep thought. Wilfred had just come into the hall. As she caught sight of him she impulsively drew another sheet of paper from the desk, tore it in half, wrote three lines, and folded the paper into a narrow slip; then she went back to the others, taking a seat beside her aunt on a red canopied divan near the corridor.

"Would you care to stroll for an hour?" Allen asked, leaning over her. Wilfred was standing in the doorway talking to some friends. For a moment she caught his eyes upon her, then she looked smilingly up at Allen. "I should love to," she answered, "if Aunt Mary likes." Aunt Mary liked, so they all rose to go. Wilfred was standing in the doorway still, and Mrs. Duncan, having become aware of it, majestically led their exit through the opposite one; Mrs. Wilfred, before following her, however, passed one more guilty look in his direction, and thrust the bit of paper she still held between the upholstered arm and seat of the divan.

A cold shiver undulated down Wilfred's spine as he watched the departure. He rubbed his hand confusedly across his brow. He could not take in what was being said to him. Anger, jealousy, a sense of humiliation, even pity, surged through him. Pity that she had so degenerated in the short time they had been apart, as to stoop to what he believed he had seen with his own eyes, and the idiot had not even had the sense to find the note she had left there.

Wilfred had not tried to fool himself into the belief that he no longer cared, though he had grown somewhat used to the pain of being without her; but the thought that she would feel no longer bound to honor him, that she should stoop from the gentle dignity that he had always loved in her, to intrigue, however innocent it might prove, with another man, was more terrible to him than any sorrow he had yet known.

As he grew calmer the thought occurred to him that the note was still in the room where she had left it. What if some one discovered it? He crossed the Turkish room, which was now almost deserted. He sat down on the divan as if waiting for some one, and leaning wearily back, slipped his hand beneath the upholstered cushion. He was shaking with nervous tension, and his fingers trembled weakly as they found the folded bit of paper they were seeking.

His palm crushed over it, and his heart beat faster as at last he drew it out in his clenched hand. His first impulse was to tear the paper into bits. He had not come for it to spy upon her, only to save her from herself. What folly had she written? Perhaps none; perhaps it was merely a bit of paper with some message upon it that had been handed to her. She was still his wife, he argued, and he had a right to know—he must, know if he were doing her an injustice. He opened the paper and looked.

"Dear Billie,—I saw you drinking Bergundy to-night. Have you gone mad? Please don't do it again."

He could have laughed for joy; but he did not, and instead, two great tears blurred the paper in his hand. She was tender and good, as she had always been.

He gazed triumphantly around. Never before had the room appeared so exquisitely beautiful. In front of him was a statue of a saucy Arab girl, with her back to him. She seemed to be laughing at him. Well, she had a right to—every one had—for a born fool. He read the scrap again. It was just like her. She always called him Billie when she was trying to persuade him into anything. He folded it tenderly and put it into his breast pocket. Should he write her a letter? No; the Duncans might see it, and then there would be more comment and interference. A bright idea struck him. She would surely come and look to see if he had found the note. He would put another in its place. And he did.

"Dear Ethel,—I will give up Burgundy if you will write me another line."

She found it the next morning. She laughed a little and put it in her glove. She was going out, but she stopped a moment to write an answer.

"Dear Billie,—Of course, I cannot be indifferent to your taking care of yourself, so please do, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne."

He found it that night in the divan, but had no glimpse of her. So he wrote another note:—

"Dear Ethel.—What is the use of taking care of one's self with nothing in life worth looking forward to?"

It frightened her a little when she found this. She did not know quite where she was drifting now, after all the desperate misery before and following their separation, but there was something deliciously absurd in the whole affair at present—this surreptitous writing to her own husband with a divan for a letter box and her aunt and cousins for dragons.

She did not answer this last note, but when she wandered into the Turkish room the next morning she found another awaiting her.

"Dear Ethel,—This will be a good-bye. I cannot stand it any longer. I am going to sail for England or South America or somewhere, on Saturday."

She had taken the note into her own room to read after drawing it from its hiding place, and she slipped into a chair and tried to steady herself and think just what it meant to her.

Billie in England or South America, and she dragging dismally around with her aunt; in a false position, every act criticized, and nothing better to hope for in the future. Billie thousands of miles away, perhaps ill—she sprang up, she could not stand it. Oh! if he would only ask her to go with him, if she were only sure he wanted her. So she wrote:

"Dear Billie,—I want to say good-bye to you. I cannot have you go away without that."

It was Thursday. She found his answer than same night.

"Dear Ethel,—Try me once more, and come with me."

She sent the following to him by one of the hotel servants, she was so afraid to trust it to the divan:—

"Dear Billie,—I will come; but I shall have to run away from Aunt Mary. I don't dare to face her. Tell me how I can come to you."

He sent his answer by a waiter.

"Dear Ethel,—Take your relatives, all of them, out this evening; let your maid pack your trunks, and I will see that they go aboard to-night. The steamer sails at ten; but if you will not mind an early breakfast, I will be in the Moorish room at seven.—Your husband, Wilfred."

When she found him waiting for her at seven he was the only one in the room. He was looking out of one of the windows, but he heard her step and turned quickly to meet her.

She put out her hand, but he only took it to draw her near and kiss her. "Are you all ready?"

She nodded; she could not speak. Her lips quivered a little, and yet she laughed as he hurried her into his cab at the door.

"I feel as if I were doing something dreadful," she said at last. "I have written to aunt explaining as best I could, but I am afraid she will not understand."

"She won't have to," he answered gaily. They were on their way to the harbor by this time. "I understand, though; I know what an idiot I have been. I understand what I came very near losing. But I am glad I understood in time."

Mrs. Duncan left town for Milan the same evening. She volunteered the information to several friends that Ethel had suddenly decided to go home, but nothing further; and those who had heard that Mr. and Mrs. Hope were sailing on the same steamer wondered audibly if it were an unpleasant accident, or if their families had brought about a reconciliation.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.

In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed the ordinary layman recognised this principle long ago. Everyone knows that a disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres and paralysis is safe to follow.

Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organ which shows the outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?

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OCEANIC Steamship Company.

FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, for HONOLULU only, Tuesday, October 5th, at 2 p.m.,
S.S. Mariposa sails Thursday, Sep. 16th, at 2 p.m.
Line to COOLGARDIE, Aust., and CAPE TOWN, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery Street.
Freight Office, 327 Market St., San Francisco

TRANSPORTATION

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trians will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at .... 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at .....10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 29, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster conects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.
For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer, will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Tees" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notification.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JNO. IRVING, Manager.

TRANSPORTATION.

THERE IS ONLY ONE DIRECT ROUTE —TO— Eastern + Canadian and U.S. Points

You save time and money by travelling via the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—AND—

SOO PACIFIC RAILWAY

The only line running through first class sleepers, dining and day coaches from

Pacific to Atlantic Without Change.

For full particulars as to rates, time, etc., apply to
E. J. COYLE, D. P. A., Vancouver. GEO. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS To and From All European Points

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line, Numidian	Oct. 2
Allan Line, Carthaginian	Oct. 9
Dominion Line, Scotsman	Oct. 2
Dominion Line, Labrador	Oct. 9
Beaver Line, Lake Huron	Oct. 6
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	Oct. 13

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Lucania	Oct. 2
Cunard Line, Servia	Oct. 5
White Star Line, Germanic	Oct. 6
White Star Line, Teutonic	Oct. 13
American Line, St. Paul	Oct. 6
American Line, St. Louis	Oct. 13
Red Star Line, Noordland	Oct. 6
Red Star Line, Friesland	Oct. 13
Anchor Line, Circassia	Oct. 2
Anchor Line, City of Rome	Oct. 9
North German Lloyd SS. Co., Saale	Oct. 5
North German Lloyd SS. Co., Trave	Oct. 12

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria, General Steamship Agency.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

..TO.. Spokane, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo Sandon, Grand Forks, Kettle River, Helena, Butte, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South

..RUNS.. PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

The Quickest All-Rail Route ..TO.. ROSSLAND KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

Only .....
22 HOURS TO SPOKANE
31 HOURS TO ROSSLAND
33 HOURS TO NELSON
36 HOURS TO KASLO and other points

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co

TIME CARD No. 13.

Effective August 24th, 1897. Subject to Change Without Notice.

Str. City of Kingston

FROM TACOMA, DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY).

Leave Tacoma	8:00 p.m.
Leave Seattle	10:00 p.m.
Leave Port Townsend	1:00 a.m.
Arrive Seattle	9:45 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend	12:45 a.m.
Arrive Victoria	3:45 a.m.

FROM VICTORIA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Leave Victoria	8:00 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend	11:00 a.m.
Leave Seattle	2:15 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend	10:45 a.m.
Arrive Seattle	1:45 p.m.
Arrive Tacoma	4:00 p.m.

WALTER OAKES, Superintendent.

Spokane Falls & Northern
Nelson & Fort Sheppard
Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAIL EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 a.m.	Spokane	6:40 p.m.
11:00 a.m.	Rossland	3:40 p.m.
9:10 a.m.	Nelson	5:45 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

TRANSPORTATION.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

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(C. ST. P., M. & O. RY.)

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:15 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 p.m., Chicago 9:55 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:15 p.m.; St. Paul, 6:55 p.m., except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express, has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m., St. Paul 8:10 p.m. Daily. Famous Northwestern Limited. Has Wagner Private Compartment and Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee, Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service via This Line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or Address

T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul
W. H. MEAD, General Agent, 263 Washington Street, Portland, Ore
F. W. PARKER, Commercial Agent, 606 First Avenue Seattle

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R'Y.

S.S. "CITY of NANAIMO"
W. D. OWEN, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer:
Lv. Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wend'ay, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Sat'day, 7 a.m.
For freight or staterooms apply on board or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 28.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, March 29th, 1897.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy and Sunday
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8:00	4:00
Ar. Nanaimo	11.48	7.25
Ar. Wellington	12.15	7.45

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy and Sunday
	A. M.	P. M
Lv Wellington for Victoria	8.15	4.15
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.48	4.53
Ar. Victoria	12.30	8.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.
A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co'y.

The Company's elegant steamers UMATILLA, CITY OF PUEBLA and WALLA WALLA, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., for San Francisco, at 8 p.m., Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Due at San Francisco, a.m., Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Nov. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Dec. 3. Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B.C., at 9 a.m., Sept. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Oct. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27. Due at Victoria, a.m., Sept. 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

The elegant steamers QUEEN, WILLAMETTE, CITY OF TOPEKA and CORONA leave VICTORIA for Alaska Sept. 6, 11, 22, 27, Oct. 7, 12, 22, 27, Nov. 6, 11, 21, 26. Due back at Victoria Sept. 18, 23, Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, Nov. 3, 8, 18, 23, Dec. 3, 8. The Company reserves right to change, without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Agts., 61 and 63 Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.
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OVERLAND....Leaves Seattle 4:00 p.m.
" ....Arrives Seattle 10:30 a.m.
COAST LINE...Leaves Seattle 8:00 a.m.
" ...Arrives Seattle 6:15 p.m.
For further information call on or address
E. C. STEVENS, G.W.A.P.A., Seattle. J. H. ROGERS, Agt., 75 Gov't St.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y

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Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
—IMPORTERS OF—
Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise
Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

A Couple of Vancouver Weddings—Charge Against Dr. Metherell Withdrawn.

Free Gold in Rossland—Offer to Illuminate the City of Nelson.

Vancouver, Sept. 16.—The Homer street Methodist church yesterday lost one of its most active workers, when Miss Emmie Louise Trythall was united in marriage to Mr. E. Victor Smith, of the Oregon Methodist conference. Rev. Dr. Evoy performed the all-important ceremony. The bride entered the church on her father's arm, and was accompanied by two little maids of honor, Misses Queenie Mainland and Daisy Trythall. The groom was assisted by Mr. R. W. Harris. The church was tastefully decorated, and Miss M. Nicholas most ably filled the post of organist.

A very pretty scene was witnessed at St. James' church yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Theo. Reinhardt, late of Victoria, and Miss Jessie Harvey, of Westminster avenue, were united in marriage by the rector, Rev. H. G. F. Clinton. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Robert Harvey. The wedding dress was of cream cashmere, with cream lace trimmings and a cream hat. The bridesmaid, Miss Haldon, was attired in pink crepon. The groomsman was Mr. John Chinn. Mr. and Mrs. Rheinhardt will reside on the corner of Powell and Carl avenue.

Chief Justice Davie and his two daughters arrived in the city yesterday on board the Islander, and left later in the day en route for Belgium, via New York. The Misses Davie are to finish their education in a Belgian convent.

The case against Dr. Methrell for malpractice has been withdrawn.

Mr. R. L. Beecher, son of C. M. Beecher, left yesterday to finish his studies at Princeton College.

Mayor Templeton, Geo. R. Maxwell, M.P., and D. G. Macdonnell, have returned from their political campaign in the interior.

The Montreal Gazette publishes the statement that the Merchants' Bank of Halifax will establish branches in Vancouver, Rossland and Nelson.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Fred. G. Turner a few days ago killed a porcupine at Coquitlam. He has sent it down to Victoria to be stuffed, and will then present it to the local museum.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Westminster Creamery Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday evening, to receive the report of the trustees, and for the election of officers and transaction of business generally. The affairs of the creamery up to the present were found to be in a very satisfactory condition. The trustees handed in their report, and the following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, G. D. Brymner; vice-president, W. J. Mathers; directors, T. J. Trapp, R. F. Anderson, M. Phillips; manager, D. M. Ratcliffe; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Lewis. After authorizing the issuing of more stock, with a view of further development of the company's work, the meeting adjourned. Mr. J. S. Snell, of Sneligrove, Ont., has consented to act as judge of cattle, sheep and swine. Entries are coming in much earlier this year than usual. Quite a number are already in, though at this time last year not a single entry was in. The secretary has received a communication from Mr. Chalmers, of Salt Spring Island, stating that several of their people will come over to the exhibition here. Their exhibition will be held on the 29th inst.

Yesterday morning, in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Miss Eagles was united in marriage to Mr. J. Moffat by the Rev. A. Shildrick. Miss Gertie Eagles, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. J. McDonald as groomsman. The happy couple left for Victoria and Seattle by the 11 o'clock car, taking with them the best wishes of all their friends.

NANAIMO.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the alarm was given that the unfortunate No. 4 shaft of the Wellington collieries (Dunsmuir & Sons) was again on fire, and that the miners had to make a rush for the surface, in several instances leaving their clothes, watches and tools in the mines. At 5 o'clock the fire had been extinguished, and the mine was again in normal working condition. This is fortunate, for it would have been a hardship for the mine to be sealed up, just as there is likely to be a brisk demand for coal.

The Provincial Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held in this city in the Presbyterian church, Monday, October 11th. Delegates will be present from all the societies in the province. The executive committee are working hard and have outlined the programme for the several meetings. These three days are looked forward to with great interest by the young people as a means of strengthening and deepening the Christian lives.

On Tuesday, August 31st, Mr. H. Petersen, of Gabriola Island, came to this city and reported that his son on the preceding Sunday had found a navy blue coat, a piece of bacon and the body of a small bull-terrier on the beach at the entrance between the Flat Top and Gabriola Island. A few days after that Mr. M. G. Clarke, the light-keeper of Entrance Island lighthouse, came to town and reported that on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 25th, or Thursday, Aug. 26th, during a severe blow, he saw a small boat or canoe (he could not tell which at the distance) with a sail, suddenly disappear, close to Flat Top islands, and from her position Mr. Clarke was satisfied she could not have reached shelter. The particulars of the above were published in the Free Press at the time.

A Free Press representative last evening learned from Mr. A. Tranfield, who has just returned from Texada island, that on Wednesday, September 1st, F. Hilley, Jas. McDonald and himself were passing Latsquett island in a small boat, when they noticed an 18-foot canoe adrift, and a small boat floating close to it. They at once made fast to the canoe, which was full of water, only the bow and the stern being above the surface of the water, and towed it ashore to the island. In the canoe they found two large pans, such as are used for making bread, three spoons, one large iron pot, two saucers and one granite cup. There was nothing in or about the canoe to designate where it came from or to whom it belonged. It is surmised that this is the canoe which Light-keeper Clarke saw disappear, and from which the articles that Preston found had been washed ashore. With the prevailing southeast winds that would be the course the canoe would drift, and the six or seven intervening days was quite sufficient time for the canoe to drift that distance. The question now is, was the occupant or occupants of the canoe drowned, or did they manage to reach the shore? Some anxiety would be relieved if any person knowing to whom this canoe belonged would furnish the particulars to the Free Press or police.—Free Press.

NELSON.

Nelson, Sept. 13.—At a meeting of the city council to-night the electric light company submitted a proposition to light the streets under a contract for five years. They want $10 per month for 1,200-candle power arc lights, and 75 cents per month for 16-candle power incandescent lights. Five per cent. discount during the second year's operation, 10 per cent. third year, 15 per cent. fourth year, 20 per cent. fifth year. The matter be deferred until the next meeting.

The wrestling match between Harry Dunn, champion of Australia, and Peter Schumacher, champion of the Pacific coast, took place to-night at the skating rink, and resulted in a victory for Dunn, he winning three falls out of four. The contest was for a $500 purse and $250 side bet, the winner taking 75 per cent. of the gate money. The rink was crowded and it was both a financial and sporting success.

An invitation was received from the mayor and council of New Westminster to be present at the Industrial Exhibition to be held there from October 13th to 18th inclusive.

A resolution was passed recommending that the police commissioners reduce the police force to a chief and one patrolman. They desire this action for the reason that they wish to make one of the policemen captain of the volunteer fire department and ex-officio fire inspector. The police commission will meet on Wednesday, and the request will probably be complied with.

ROSSLAND.

A story was current on the streets yesterday that free gold had been discovered in the Iron Colt. The rumor proved to be unfounded. Nevertheless, there is far more free gold in this camp than most people realize. Pretty specimens of visible gold are frequently met with in the lower workings of the Le Roi, and all the Centre Star ore is free milling in greater or lesser degree. One of the most interesting incidents in connection with a visit to the latter mine is to pan out a shovelful of ore from the dump, when a glistening show of color is almost sure to result. Oliver Durant, the manager of the Centre Star, says that much of his ore could be profitably treated by an amalgamating process, though, of course, this method would not save the values contained in the sulphides.

At the Windsor Hotel today the Rev. Mr. Irwin, of Rossland, united in marriage Frederick Lucas Cock and Miss Florence Charman. The contracting parties are choir members of the church at Rossland. Mr. Hull, of the Rossland post office, acted as best man, and Miss Malcolm, of Rossland, was the bridesmaid.

Retrenchment was the keynote of the city council meeting last night. The aldermen and the mayor were a unit in desiring to keep municipal expenses at the lowest point possible, with efficient service. The councilmen, including Mayor Scott, did not exempt themselves, and all expressed their willingness to reduce their own remuneration if it should appear desirable.

At a well attended meeting of the Rossland Ratepayers' Association held last evening at Dominion Hall, officers were elected and a resolution adopted calling on the provincial government to build a court house for Rossland.

Work on the Red Mountain bridge over the Columbia at Northport is progressing favorably, and it is hoped that it will be in running order by the 10th of next month.

Rev. D. McG. Gandier was formally inducted into the pastorate of the Rossland Presbyterian church last evening. Several visiting ministers were present, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Menzies, the Rev. Mr. Glassford, of Trail, and Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph.—Rossland Miner.

SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1—Br. ship Lonsdale, 1685; Fraser, master; from Antwerp, March 16 to Victoria and Fraser River.
3—British ship Troop; Fritz, master; from Shanghai, for orders.
4—British steamer Tekoa, from Yokohama.
5—Br. ship Lodore, 1598; Remington, master; from Cardiff, March 30, to Esquimalt; Naval Storekeeper.
7—Br. ship Allonby, 1400; Wolfe, master; from Liverpool to Victoria, R. P. Rithet & Co.
8—British ship Benicia, 1807 tons; on berth at Liverpool for Victoria; R. P. Rithet & Co.
10—Ger. bark Seestern, 1446; Hauth, master; from Salavery to Vancouver; B.C. Sugar Refinery.
13—Swed. ship Lady Lina, 1353; Svensen, master; Newcastle, May 20, to Victoria; Robt. Ward & Co.
15—Swed. bark Adelaide, 1281; Meyer, master, via Callao, to Fraser River; H. Bell-Irving & Co.
16—Br. bark Agnes Oswald, 1380; Nicol, master; from Stanley, F. I., to Victoria; Turner, Beeton & Co.
20—Dan. bark Irvine, 694; Hansen, master; from New York via Macassar to Victoria; Robert Ward & Co.
21—British ship Iolanthe, 1480 tons; Chamberlain, master; from Pisagua.
22—British steamer Amarapoora from San Francisco, via San Jose de Guatemala.

REMARKS.

1—Via Yokohama to load salmon for Liverpool or London at Victoria and Fraser River.
4—To load salmon on Fraser river on account Fraser River Canning Co.
5—Put into Buenos Ayres; heated cargo; will have to discharge. Chartered for salmon.
7—Loading general cargo.
10—Chartered for salmon by R. P. Rithet & Co.
11—Loads coal for San Francisco.
13—Chartered for salmon, Robt. Ward & Co.
15—Chartered for salmon, H. Bell-Irving & Co.
16—To load cargo of Pass of Balmaha.
20—To load salmon account R. Ward & Co.
21—To load salmon on Fraser River, on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans, in place of Lodore, cancelled.
22—To load lumber at Moodyville for China.

VESSELS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS.

VICTORIA.

Br. ship Irby, 1480; Griffiths, master; from Cardiff with coal for Navy. To load salmon for R. P. Rithet & Co.
British ship City of Benares, 1499; Baxter, master; from Cardiff with coal for the navy.

CHEMAINUS.

American bark Colorada; Morine, master; waiting orders.

VANCOUVER.

British bark Mennock; Thompson, master; waiting.
British bark Patterdale, 1169 tons; James, master; loading lumber at Moodyville for Fremantle.
American schooner Sudden, Birkholm, master; loading lumber at Moodyville for Adelaide, Australia.
American bark General Fairchild, 1399; Brennan, master; loading lumber at Moodyville for Sydney.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

American bark Guardian, Mardeu, master; loading props for Santa Rosalia.

FRASER RIVER.

German ship Kehrewieder, 1366 tons; Katt, master; to load salmon on account of H. Bell-Irving & Co.
British bark Balmore; McLaren, master; loading salmon.
British ship Silberhorn; Gibson, master; loading salmon on account of Turner, Beeton & Co.

Popular Hotel Man.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped me and I took four bottles. I am now completely cured." James Reilley, proprietor Chapman House, Sarnia, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Mrs. Mashem—My dog and I have been sitting for our photographs as "Beauty and the Beast."

Lord Loreus (a bit of fancier)—Yes; he certainly is a beauty, isn't he?—Punch.

A Cure For Bilious Colic.

Resource, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Mother—Edith, go and see whether the clock is going!

Edith (coming back)—No, mamma, it is standing quite still, only its tail is wagging a little.—Enquire Within.

One advantage of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood is that you need not infringe upon your hours of labor nor deny yourself any food that agrees with you. In a word, you are not compelled to starve or loaf while taking it. These are recommendations worth considering.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

NO DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION

necessary to enable you to buy a cake of

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Be sure and get the genuine—wherever you can—and you will have the best soap made.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Ogilvie's Hungarian per bbl.	$6.75
Lake of the Woods, per bbl.	$6.75
Leitch's, per bbl.	$6.50
O. K. per bbl.	$6.25
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.75
Premier, per bbl.	$5.50
XXX, Enderby, per bbl.	$5.50
XXX, Victoria, per bbl.	$5.50
Strong Bakers', per bbl.	$5.50
Wheat, per ton	$35 to $40
Barley, per ton	$28 to $30
Middlings, per ton	$20 to $25
Bran, per ton	$20 to $25
Ground feed, per ton	$26 to $30
Corn, whole	$26 to $29
Corn, cracked	$27 to $30
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds	40c. to 50c.
Rolled oats, (Or. or N. W.)	3c.
Rolled oats (B. & K.), 7lb. sacks	25c.
New potatoes, per lb.	1c.
Cabbage	1½c.
Cauliflower, per head	10c. to 12½c
Corn, ped doz	15c.
Hay, baled, per ton	$15 to $16
Straw, per bale	50c. to 75c.
Onions, per lb.	3c.
Bananas	25c. to 35c.
Lemons (California)	25c. to 35c.
Apples, per lb.	3c. to 5c.
Apples, per box of 40 lbs.	$1.00
Pears (California)	5c.
Pears (Island)	3c.
Oranges, Cal. seedlings	40c. to 50c.
Grapes	10c. to 12c.
Tomatoes	5c.
Plums	1c. to 2c.
Peaches	10c. to 12c.
Pineapples	25c. to 45c.
Watermelons	40c. to 50c.
Mushmelons	25c. to 35c
Fish—small	8c. to 10c.
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.	30c.
Eggs, Manitoba	25c.
Butter, creamery, per lb.	25c.
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.	30c.
Butter, fresh	25c.
Cheese, Canadian	15c. to 20c.
Cheese, California	20c.
Hams, American, per lb.	16c. to 18c.
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	16c
Bacon, American, per lb.	15c. to 18c.
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	12c. to 16c.
Bacon, long clear, per lb.	12½c.
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.	14c. to 16c.
Shoulders	14c.
Lard	12½c. to 15c
Sides beef, per lb.	8c. to 9c.
Meats—beef, per pound	10c. to 18c.
Veal	8c. to 15c.
Mutton, per pound	10½c to 18c.
Mutton, whole	8c. to 9c.
Pork, sides, fresh, per lb.	8½c.
Chickens, per pair	$1.00 to $1.50

Penelope—What did he send you for a wedding present?

Pauline—Cut glass.

Penelope—Ah, tableware, I suppose?

Pauline—No; a necklace.—Truth.

ONE HONEST MAN.

To the Publisher:

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly strength after years of suffering nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and lack of development.

I have no schemes to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Unsolicited indorsements from my grateful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice:

Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, is the wish of a cured friend."

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter and valuable advice, absolutely free."

"It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:

MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies.
P.O. Box 20, St. Henri, Que.

JNO. MESTON.

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old

35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

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Mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Newfoundland at $1.50 per annum; other countries $2.50 per annum.

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Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A GREAT SCHEME.

How the Pushers of Seattle Are Going to Keep Up the Boom.

Four enterprising Seattle men are to educate the people of the east and middle west on the gold fields of the upper Yukon, says the Post-Intelligencer, with particular reference to the placers of the famous Cloudyke. Equipped with a very complete outfit, including moving pictures, dissolving views and calcium lights, they will tour the larger cities of the east and will show their audiences how and when to get to the gold fields of the Northern Eldorado.

Capt. B. P. Kuntler is manager of the expedition. With him are associated C. E. Dewhurst, as secretary; J. H. Pidduck, as treasurer; and L. Maclay Rank, as press agent.

The party will travel under the firm name and style of "The Alaskan Illustrators." They will show some 300 views of Alaska and the route from Seattle to the Yukon. Included in these are 130 views of the interior of Alaska, all of them up-to-date and taken by men on the ground. They will show moving pictures by means of an electroscope. Among the late pictures will be one showing the launching of the river steamer Hamilton at St. Michaels. Especially fine views will be those illustrating the route over the mountains from Dyea to the lakes and thence down the Yukon to Dawson. The party will go east over the Great Northern to St. Paul, and will appear in all the largest cities of the east, playing only at the best theatres.

Seattle will be held out as the outfitting centre and starting point for the Yukon. In fact, all the company will advertise Seattle for all they are worth, and their efforts should be productive of material advantages. Mr. Dewhurst will remain here as the home representative of the company. The party will distibute much printed matter calculated to inform the easterners as to Seattle's many advantages as an outfitting point.

HERE IS CHEEK.

Steveston Leper Landed on Darcy Island a Week Ago Yesterday.

For pure unmitigated cheek, a recent action of the authorities of Steveston, the prospective city at the mouth of the Fraser, beats anything that has before occurred in the northwest. Some time ago it was found that there was a Chinese leper in Steveston, and how to get rid of him was a question that bothered the authorities. One bright individual, however, suggested an easy solution. All his scheme called for was a good sized fishing boat and a man who was not afraid to cross the gulf with a leper as a companion. The man and the boat were found, the leper was placed aboard and just one week ago yesterday they set sail from Steveston. The same day the boat arrived off Darcy Island, the lazaretto which Victoria established for lepers, and the Steveston leper was landed with three days' provisions, but no blankets.

A letter was written at Steveston, addressed to the corporation of Victoria. It stated the facts of the landing of the leper and that he would probably be out of provisions, and as bluntly as it could be written Victoria was told "the leper is there and you better look after him." The officials of this city cannot let a man starve, and the other men on the island, no matter how well supplied, are not likely to have any compassion on their new companion. As soon as they get their provisions the goods are divided up and each man holds on to what he gets.

To-morrow Sanitary Inspector Chipchase will pay a visit to the island with provisions for the unfortunate man, and then the council and legal advisers of the city will decide how to deal with the men who are responsible for this smart trick. Their excuse is that the Chinaman previously lived here. If Victoria is held responsible for the keep of every sick man who has at some time been a resident of the city, the wheelmen will never have good roads.

HE HELD THE TRICK.

A Russian priest was so devoted to card-playing that he played up to the last moment before commencing the church service.

On one occasion, having a particularly good hand dealt him, he thrust the cards into his pocket, intending to return and finish the game after service.

Unluckily the cards fell out on the church floor, to the extreme scandal of the congregation.

The witty priest, however, was fully equal to the occasion.

At the conclusion of the service he beckoned to one of the choristers and asked him the names of several of the cards, which the boy knew directly.

He then suddenly asked the lad the next saint's day, which the boy could not tell.

"See!" cried the priest, turning to the congregation; "you teach your children the names of every card in the pack, and leave them ignorant of their religion. Let this be the last time I am compelled to bring playing cards into the church to shame you," and picking up his hand he made an honorable retreat.—Spare Moments.

—A fine line of decorated tea pots, pitchers, etc., just opened at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

TESLIN LAKE ROUTE

Arthur Jordan Enlightens the People of Spokane—Stewart River Rich in Gold.

Easiest and Most Practicable Route to the Cloudyke Is by Way of Teslin Lake.

Arthur Jordan is in the city, says the Spokane Chronicle, with the view of interesting the capitalists and business men of Spokane to form a syndicate for the purpose of controlling the traffic and reaping a rich harvest in the rush to the gold fields on the Stewart river that will surely follow in the spring, and to get in on the ground floor in securing some of the rich claims that he says exist in that far northern country. Mr. Jordan contends that the routes now used in going into the Cloudyke country are anything but practical as compared with the route from Ashcroft, and when the latter becomes known generally in the world no one will go in by way of the Dyea, Skagway or St. Michaels route.

Mr. Jordan is a Scotchman by birth, and although still young in years, being only 35, he says he has been a traveller for the past 20 years. In conversation with a Chronicle reporter to-day Mr. Jordan said:

"I have come to Spokane to interest the business men here in opening up that country around the Stewart river, and at the same time show them the advantages in diverting the rush now going on into the Cloudyke country by way of Seattle, to the Ashcroft route, by which this city would receive the benefits now going to the coast cities.

"I think I can safely assert without fear of contradiction that I am the only white man outside of the Hudson Bay men, that ever set foot onto the headwaters of the Stewart river. In 1885 I first set out to explore the vast country up north, starting out by way of the Pelest river. After a long journey consuming several months I came out at the headwaters of the Stewart river, where I fell in with the Minnesotas, a hostile tribe of Indians of about 3 0 backs. I made friends with these Indians, and settled among them for four years, learning to speak their language fluently. They are still hostile to the whites and will not allow their country to be invaded by them. I left the tribe in 1880 and came back to civilization, going back there on a trip again last year.

During the four years that I spent up there I devoted myself to mining but little, as I took no interest in it, but I roamed the country over hunting and exploring. In so doing, however, I could not but help realize what a vast and rich mineral section that was. The last year I spent there I took out $5,000 in gold from a small stream tributary to the Stewart, and the last trip I made up there I cleaned up $1,500 in a few weeks. What attracted me most, though, was the rich quartz that I found in the vast mineral belt to the east of Teslin lake and river. It is all free milling, and so rich in gold that if I was to tell you what it went in gold your readers would not believe it. I am going up there this fall to locate a number of quartz claims in advance of the rush next spring."

Mr. Jordan drew a rough sketch of the Ashcroft trail, and explained its advantages over the Alaska routes. He said that from Ashcroft a good wagon road was followed for over 200 miles, when a broad trail was taken to Fort St. James, on Stewart lake, 100 miles further. At the upper end of the lake the trail continued 180 miles to Hazelton and 60 miles to Telegraph creek, and continuing about 130 miles to Teslin lake. By Teslin lake and Teslin river the journey of about 440 miles is made by water, when a trail is again followed for 150 miles to the headwaters of the Stewart river. The journey, all told, from Ashcroft to Stewart river he estimated to be about 1,200 miles, and it was a route so easy of access all the way that a woman could easily make the journey.

Another advantage by this route, he says, is that it is open all the year around, and is easier to travel, if anything, in the winter than in summer. Jordan said he could easily make the trip to Dawson City and back to Ashcroft in four months.

He said a saw mill was now operated at this end of Teslin lake, from which lumber for building and boats could be secured. His object in coming to Spokane, he said, was to form a syndicate to put in a steamer line on Teslin lake and river for the transportation of gold seekers into the Stewart river country, and to establish trading posts along the route, and to also locate mineral claims in that section, he to have a certain interest for guiding the project and locating the claims. He is submitting his proposition to the officers of the Spokane chamber of commerce this afternoon.

Mr. Jordan expects to take a party of gold seekers up to the Stewart river this fall, starting from Ashcroft about October 1st. He will return in time to take a still larger party up about February 1st.

NEW THINGS TO WEAR.

Bright red hats promise to be popular features in winter millinery.

The tendency in autumn fabrics is toward rich quiet effects.

The black velvet bodice will have a chance to do duty in the very near future.

Skirts in gay plaids of huge design will be seen on women of fashion this autumn.

In spite of all effort to accomplish its downfall it seems probable that the silk waist will still be worn.

KRUEGER PUTTING ON STYLE.

President Krueger of the Transvaal has so far departed from his usual simplicity in matters of the kind as to order from London a state carriage, which, it is said, will cost him not less than $3,500. The arms of the South African Republic will be painted upon the panels of the doors; silver eagles, the national emblem, will pose with spread wings upon the silver lamps and upon the four corners of the upper part of the carriage, and the interior will be lined with light blue satin.

HERE AND THERE.

Some one who saw an English millionaire, Mr. Bett, at Homburg, the other day, says he looked the personification of amiability, as that week he had made $3,000,000.

A whale recently captured in Arctic waters was found to have imbedded in its side a harpoon belonging to a whaling vessel that had been out of service nearly half a century.

Dews are less abundant on islands than on ships in mid-ocean. Seamen can, therefore, tell when they are nearing land by reason of the smaller deposit of dew on the vessel.

It is estimated that 293 hairs on the head, 39 on the chin, 23 on the forearm and 19 on the back of the hand are respectively contained in an area of one-quarter of an inch.

The Count of Turin, the victor in the recent royal duel, is described by a French newspaper as being a brisk officer of 27, tall, slender, easy, with a jovial air and a straightforward look.

The town fathers of Cherryfield, Me., have decreed that the wooden bridges, fences, telegraph poles and trees shall no longer be decorated with patent medicine and tobacco advertisements, and the citizens are tearing the signs down.

Eisenach's Richard Wagner museum has just been opened. It contains the manuscript score of "Rienzi," the warrant for Wagner's arrest as a politically dangerous person in 1849, and the little piano on which Wagner first learned music.

Connecticut Yankee genius holds its own with the rest of the country, as it did in the halcyon days of wooden nutmegs. The last report of the patent office shows that Connecticut has more inventors in proportion to population than any other state of the Union.

The bridge over the Wupperthal at Mungsten, Germany, which was opened to railway traffic July 1, is 360 feet high, 1,630 feet long, and has a central span of 530 feet, it being the highest European bridge, with the exception of the Garabit viaduct in southern France, which is 409 feet in height.

A summer school for the employees of machine shops and operators of cotton machinery temporarily out of work has been opened in Lowell, Mass., under the direction of Instructor Hedrick, of the Textile school, assisted by Machinist McDermott. There are 36 pupils attending. The term will continue two months.

The owner of a drug store in Lamar, Kan., has pasted a slip of paper on his safe with the following inscription: "Notice to the Profesh: This safe is unlocked, but the combination is 18L38R24SL." He carefully puts his money behind a bottle back of the soda fountain every night, and boasts that he never had a cent stolen.

WHERE SOLDIERS ARE HIT.

A great military authority says that when a well-built man of six feet is facing the enemy he presents a surface to be shot at of 1,000 square inches. His face has an area of fifty-six inches and his neck of twenty-three inches, and out of every 100 men wounded in battle fourteen will be wounded in those parts. They are the most exposed parts of the body, whether the combatant be in a trench or behind a tree or wall. The trunk offers nearly four times as large a target, says the New York Mail and Express, but it is usually protected by some form of defence work, and is, therefore, hit only nineteen times in a hundred.

As Scraps says, it seems extraordinary that the arms have as great an area almost as the body. That is to say, what the anatomist calls arms, which include the shoulders. They measure 226 inches and receive thirty out of the hundred hits. The reason they are oftener wounded than the body is that they have to be exposed so much in firing.

The legs, including the hips, have the largest surface of all, measuring 422 square inches, or nearly twice as much as the arms. But they are nearly always protected by breastworks, rising ground, trunks of trees, etc., and so they are wounded only thirty-five times out of the hundred.

When fighting at close quarters the head and body suffer very severely, and when fighting from behind trees the arms, having to be put forward to fire, receive an unusual number of wounds.

A curious fact, which every veteran knows to his cost, is that when the ground is hard bullets are deflected upward and wound the legs and lower parts of the body, while, if the ground were soft, the bullets would bury themselves in it.

SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.

The Siberian railways seem to be subjected to those perils which beset our Western American lines. Outlaws frequently rob the carriages at the stations. Armed bands of robbers hold up trains in the dense forests through which the line traverses, and rob the travellers and ransack the baggage van. The Russian government has recently ordered the railway servants to be fully armed, and lately, when a determined attack was made on the railway train near the city of Kustha, the robbers were repelled and some of them shot. Now the railway officials are a terror to the robbers, and the arrival of a railway train in a lonely forest alarms the people with its troop of warlike officials.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

AT MOUNT BLANC OBSERVATORY.

M. Janssen, the eminent astronomer, has left Paris to inspect his Mount Blanc observatory. The scientific caravan will start from Chamounix soon to take meteorological readings at an altitude of 14,000 feet, the highest station in the world. M. Perotin, director of the Nice Observatory, is expected to join the party, in order to study the morning elongation of Venus and to ascertain the period of the planet's rotation, now a debated question among astronomers.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

"I hear that you were hunting last night, Colonel?" said Colonel Three-fingers "What luck?" "Bagged five toll gates, sah."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mamma—Edgar, I wish you wouldn't put so much in your mouth at a time; it is so ill-bred. Edgar—Yes, but it ain't. Mamma—Why isn't it? Edgar—Because it's cake!—New York Times.

She—I know that I am not good looking, but people forget my face when I sing. He—Won't you sing now?—Fliegende Blaetter.

"One never knows what to expect from a woman." "Alas, no! I expected a fortune when I married."—Indianapolis Journal.

—You will find a nice assortment of Towels, Counterpanes, Bath Rugs, etc., at Weller Bros.

Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

TO PREVENT KNOCKING DOWN.

Of the many devices employed by street railway companies to compel conductors to turn in all the fares which they collect the self-registering clock, operated by a cord, is the great favorite. One of the least known pieces of apparatus used for the same purpose is in use on the trolley cars in Toronto. The conductors there are permitted to change a bill or coin, and to sell a bunch of tickets, but not to receive it their hands the fare itself. Instead, they are required to extend toward the passenger an odd-looking metallic receptacle, into which he or she thrusts the money or ticket.

This collection box is shaped something like a pint pitcher or syrup can, without a spout. The only visible opening is through a narrow chamber which surmounts the cover. A slot, just long and wide enough to admit a Canadian dime or half-dime or a ticket, pierces the top of this chamber, which serves as an anteroom to the main reservoir below. The passenger having made his deposit, the conductor inspects it through the glass sides of the small compartment in which it temporarily reposes, and then, if satisfied, he presses a button and thereby dumps the fare into the larger box underneath. The valve between the two parts of this device, like a poor rule, is supposed to work only one way. No emetic will avail to extricate anything that has once passed through it. A side door, unlocked only by some representative of the financial department of the company at the close of the day's service, provides for the eventual authorized removal of the contents.

On the face of it, the system is a good one. There are people in Toronto who enthusiastically declare that it is absolutely perfect. They insist that dishonest conductors can beat the bell punch and the clock, but cannot possibly cheat with this instrument. All the same, a visitor to Toronto saw the railroad company defrauded twice in one evening, recently, says the New York Tribune. One conductor, who was engaged in closing the car window, took the fare into his hands, ostensibly because he was too busy at the moment to go for his pitcher. Another, after a ticket had been deposited in the proper place, tilted the receiver upside down and let the coin slip out of the slot, instead of pressing the button for it to drop. When only a few persons are in the car and at night, it is comparatively easy to practice these tricks without attracting attention.

"Do you feed your baby scientifically?"

"Yes; it takes science to keep his grandmother from stuffing him to death."—Chicago Record.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—C A Cook, J Allison and wife, W C Allison, Miss H Allison, Master W Allison, Miss M Brook, Miss H E Hunt, Mrs F H Halliday, Mrs O Patcher, F Hirsh, A Lewis, Mrs Lewis, Mrs M Weikel, Miss Hillman, Mrs Weger, F A Hoffstart and wife, C M Judd, P K Judd, Mrs A Kemmerer, P B Kemmerer and wife, Mrs T W Leidy, Mrs E K Wester, J H Weld, Mrs S W Weld, Miss E F Weld, C Yuss, W C Stokes, A Moody, R L Beder, C Barber and wife, J C Kencode, F Harris, Miss Strouss, R Rueff, J Gardiner, Mrs H C Ash, J B Keiter, M Gazzan, R Kendin, W M Piggott, B Evens, A Goodby, F S Barnard, Lord Norbury, T Rustus, H H Retger, W Russell, E Furniger, C Jackson, C A Carroll, F Ballard and wife, R B Land, Mrs Keene, R Brier, J Lambert, T Scott, R B Cameron, W S Gassert, A Bing, W Macrae and wife, L W Hall.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—W G Cameron, J M Todd & Son, S Leiser & Co, Sinclair & Co, Valo & B, J Boyd & Co, B C Iron Works, Vancouver Hdw Co, H Bell-Irving & Co, W M Russell, C Woodward, Bank of B C, E G Prior & Co, S Shore, G C Hinton & Co, J Piercy & Co, Wilson Bros, P T Patton & Son, H E Leroy, Fell & Co, R P Rithet & Co, Prov Pub Co, W Macrae.

COAL---Leave orders with MUNN, HOLLAND & CO., (opposite the Driard) Broad street.

MARRIED.

CULLUM-BURKHOLDER—At the residence of the bride's parents in this city on the 16th inst., by Rev. J. C. Speer, William J. Cullum, to Margaret R., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burkholder. No cards.

DIED.

MURISET—On the 17th inst., Lucien Philip, beloved son of Charles and Rose Muriset, aged 12 years 1 month and 11 days.

Funeral takes place at 2:30 p.m. Saturday, from family residence, 25 Menzies street. Friends will please accept this intimation.

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Goods purchased elsewhere than in Canada are subject to Customs Duty on entering the Yukon. Strong force of Customs Officers and Mounted Police stationed at the Passes. Customs Certificates on purchases in Canada will prevent any delay from Canadian or United States officials.

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Is the best place to fit out and sail from. All Steamboats going North start from or call at Victoria.

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Nine room house, Quadra street, $15.
Nine room house, Garbally road, $12.
Eight room house, Oak Bay avenue, $13.50.
Eight room house, Victoria West, $25.
Seven room house, Chatham street, $12.50.
Six room house, Oak Bay avenue, $10.
Five room house, Richmond road, $5.
Five room house, Randall street, $8.
Seven room house, Victoria Arm, $18.
Seven room house, Jubilee avenue, $12.50.
Five room house, Jessie street, Victoria West, $5.
Four room house, Toronto street, $6.

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MONTREAL.

Session 1897-8.

The curriculum comprises courses in Arts (including the Donalda Special Course for Women), Applied Science, Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Science. Matriculation, Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 15th Sept.; Applied Science, 16th Sept.; Law, 7th Sept.; Veterinary Science, 22nd Sept.

Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

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NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of $5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.